3: Anonymous U-4 (no date) 1920 RH1 Caucasia RH1

coast north of Derbent, are closely akin to the Azarbaijan Tatars. The *Turks* or *Osmanli* live chiefly in the Provinces of Kars and Batum. In the Province of Kars there are a few *Turcomans*. 563 101

To sum up for Transcaucasia, it may be said that the four important peoples are the Russians, Georgians, Armenians, and Tatars. It is upon these peoples and their mutual relations that the future of the country depends. 162 ● 563

The official census of 1897 gave statistics of the various peoples in Transcaucasia. Though with regard to the more remote tribes these figures are only approximate, they are the best available and have served as a basis for all subsequent estimates. The distribution of the various peoples is shown in the following table:

GOVERNMENTS AND PROVINCES[1]

	Baku.	*Daghestan.*	*Elisavetopol.*	*Kars.*	*Kutais.*	*Tiflis.*	*Chernomoria.*	*Erivan.*
Abkhasians	2	28	—	7	59,469	46	2	—
Armenians	52,233	1,636	292,188	73,406	24,043	196,189	6,285	441,000
Chechens	10	757	13	63	46	2,207	5	3
Cherkess	18	37	10	71	165	—	1,939	1
Czechs	149	19	25	11	167	245	1,290	36
Georgians	1,616	375	1,239	526	343,929	465,537	976	566
Germans	3,430	261	3,194	430	1,065	8,340	748	210
Greeks	278	38	558	32,593	14,482	27,118	5,969	1,323
Imeretians	23	20	119	7	270,513	1,546	158	9
Jews	8,172	7,361	185	1,138	7,006	5,188	990	850
Kabards	23	31	—	19	7	14	—	—
Karachais	—	4	29	6	16	67	—	3
Kumyks	26	51,209	2	21	24	25	3	5
Kurds	8	22	3,042	42,968	1,824	2,538	22	49,389
Leeghians	62,972	450,912	22,601	524	446	43,094	72	124
Lithuanians	272	520	116	892	450	1,263	47	384
Mingrelians	39	10	37	10	238,655	498	304	13
Moldavians	48	66	105	46	197	198	923	29
Nogai	—	1,909	—	1	—	18	—	12
Osmanli	1,255	18	9	63,547	46,665	24,722	650	245
Ossetes	113	113	96	520	4,240	67,268	12	112
Persians	5,973	1,720	338	568	1,022	1,991	210	235
Poles	1,439	1,630	616	3,243	1,938	6,282	731	1,385
Russians	77,681	16,044	17,875	27,856	23,443	85,772	34,546	13,937
Tatars	485,146	32,148	534,086	2,347	750	107,383	291	313,176
Tates	89,519	2,998	1,753	6	34	16	2	709
Turcomans	74	9	4	8,442	8	12	—	1

[1] The Province of Batum and the District of Sukhum are included in the Government of Kutais. The District of Zakatali is included in the Government of Tiflis.

563 It will be seen from the above figures that Russians
162 form a majority in Chernomoria only, while the Armenians form a large majority in the Government of Erivan and the Province of Kars, the Georgians in the Governments of Kutais and Tiflis, the Tatars in the Governments of Baku and Elisavetopol, and the Leshgians in Daghestan.

(6) POPULATION.

Distribution and Density

161 The Russian official census of 1897 gave the total population of Transcaucasia as about 5,565,000. Since then various estimates have been made, based upon this census and the yearly increase of the population so far as it could be ascertained.

The Statesman's Year Book for 1918 gives the following statistics (approximate) for the population on January 1, 1915:

Area.	*Population.*	*Density per Square Mile.*
Baku	1,119,600	75
Batum	186,000	69
Chernomoria	201,800	63
Daghestan	732,600	64
Elisavetopol	1,117,200	66
Erivan	1,034,800	96
Kars	403,000	56
Kutais	1,070,300	130
Sukhum	147,600	58
Tiflis	1,394,800	88
Zakatali	101,800	66
Total	7,509,500	79

From this it will be seen that the population is densest in the Governments of Kutais, Erivan, and Tiflis, where the soil is richest and agriculture is the general occupation. The density of the population in the Government of Baku is largely due to the existence of the oil-fields.

Towns

361 *Tiflis* (population in 1913, 327,800) is the capital of
161 Caucasia and the largest town. Next in size is *Baku*

In the 'black earth' steppes of Ciscaucasia the maxi- 132
mum rainfall is at the beginning of summer; on the eastern steppes, which extend along the Caspian Sea, the maximum is reached in March.

(4) Sanitary Conditions

The science of hygiene is unknown in Caucasian villages, 758
and medical aid is absent or inaccessible in country dis- 164
tricts. Malaria is the characteristic disease of Caucasia, but small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, dysentery, typhus, and pneumonia are prevalent and cause many deaths.

In the fashionable health resorts, such as Kislovodsk, 529
Jelieźnovodsk and Pyatigozsk, there are very up-to-date sanatoria established on the latest German lines, to which people come from all parts of Russia to take the waters and the cure.

(5) Race and Language

Russians form 34 per cent. of the people of Ciscau- 162
casia, and in the Government of Stavropol amount to 90 per cent. In the Province of Kuban 109 per 1,000 are Cossacks; in Terek the proportion is 179 per 1,000. Tatars live in the east and south-east, where they form 19·3 per cent. of the inhabitants. The remainder consists of Kalmucks, Turcomans, Nogai-Tatars, Armenians, Georgians, Germans, Poles, &c. (See also p. 8.)

(6) Population

The population of the three Ciscaucasian provinces on January 1, 1913, was 5,470,600, distributed as follows:

	Rural Population.	*Urban Population.*	*Total.*
Kuban	2,667,000	244,800	2,911,800
Stavropol	1,232,400	79,700	1,312,100
Terek	1,015,100	231,600	1,246,700

Towns

Ekaterinodar (population in 1897, 65,697, now about 161
107,000), the capital of the Province of Kuban, is 361

ETHNOLOGICAL AREAS

Russians and Ukrainians; Cossacks; Turks

162 The different geographical landscapes which may be distinguished in the Caucasus -- the North Caucasian plains, the high mountain regions of the Great Caucasus and its valleys, the large Trans-Caucasian valley, and the Anti-Caucasus with its high plateaus extending behind it--do not coincide with the ethnological provinces of the entire area. The watershed on the Stavropol' plateau, constituting a climatic borderline, has also become an ethnological frontier which, however, has been effaced in the south of the plateau; west of it, Russians and Ukrainians, east of it Turkic-speaking peoples, most of them being Noghai. The reason for this, as we saw, was the pattern of expansion of the Russian and Ukrainian peasant settlers, who have not gone far into the steppes east of the Stavropol' watershed. In this arid zone agriculture is not possible without irrigation, whereas peoples living in a nomadic state and having a pastoral economy find the steppes adequate living grounds, provided that there is enough space for their needs, and that the area is not undergoing increasing desiccation. 162 167 The Russian immigrants have taken possession of the entire northwestern part of the Great Caucasus, which is now under Russian occupation up to the upper course of the Kuban. The area of the source rivers of the Kuban was peopled

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by the Turkic Karachai until 1943 or 1944, when this land was given to the Svans and Mingrelians. From that point northwestward, the entire Great Caucasus is Russian and, in the lower regions approaching the Azov Sea, Ukrainian. Only a few remnants of the ancient inhabitants are left along the upper and central course of the Kuban: these are principally the Kabarda-Cherkess (Circassians) on the upper course, and the Adyghe-Cherkess farther down the river. On and near the upper Kuban, a few Noghai groups now live in villages. The above-mentioned Cherkess are the remnants of the Northwestern Cherkess, most of whose member-groups, the Bzhedukh, Ubykh, Abadzekh and Shapsug emigrated in 1865 and subsequent years to Turkey, for the most part. Many of those who remained have already been absorbed by the Russians. The Russian conquest started on a fairly large scale with the reign of Peter I, when the Russian Cossacks (kazaki, kozaki) began to appear in the North Caucasian plains at the same time as the campaigns were being waged against these far-flung outposts of the Osman Empire and its vassal state, the Khanate of the Crimea.

These Cossacks were coloni sui generis, who laid the foundations for the political and ethnical conquest and a not always

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peaceful agricultural penetration of these regions. They settled in stanitsy, "Cossack or warrior villages" (this term would better be translated by "posts"), a number of which, toward the end of the last century, often had 10,000-15,000 inhabitants each. These people had the peculiar double occupation of peasant and soldier.

The Great-Russian population has occupied the entire southern portion of the Stavropol plateau, the upper Kuma and its upper tributaries as far as the Malka and the T'erek, following the latter to the estuary from where it continues northward along the Caspian shore right to the Volga delta and Astrakhan. It has separated to a large extent the steppe peoples from the Caucasians proper, or the mountaineers (Russian: gortsy; Turkic: ta ly, taulu, or da lu), as they are often called. In the large "Bay of Vladikavkaz", theRussians have penetrated south of the T'erek line, and even across the Sundja river, driving a few wedges into the original population there; this expansion is carried out by occupying first the river banks. (The same method is seen, by the way, in the Russian conquest of Siberia; in the latter case geographical reasons were the motivation.) Thus, the Kabarda has been split up into two major regional groups, a larger, western and a smaller, eastern one; the Cherkess into three, a small western, a northern one along the southern banks of the

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162 167 central T'erek, and a larger southern one along the tributaries of the Sundja. Along the T'erek, below Vladikavkaz, the Oset'is have been split in a similar way, and many more examples could be adduced here. During the most hectic years of Stalin's absolutism, the bigger towns and cities having industrial enterprises were filled with Russians sent there as workers and specialists of all kinds, often only as specialists in national coercion in the event of war. [127] In the Northwest and North Caucasian area, the people finally showed such an overwhelming enthusiasm for Hitler and his victorious "supermen" that entire nations, and not surprisingly quite a number of Russians with them, went over to the Nazi side, even before the spearheads of the German armies had reached them. Thus later on, after Hitler's defeat at Stalingrad, their defection had the well-known consequences: the "culprit nations" were punished in true Stalinist fashion, with the result that the ethnic map of the area was changed to a considerable degree.

Russian peasant villages were found even in the Anti-Caucasus; most of them are scattered all over the northern part of the area, mainly in valleys of the northern border mountains. But single Russian villages can be found as far as the two provinces of Kars and Ardahan, where the Russian population seems to have remained after their reannexation by Turkey, as suggested by a few place names.

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The Caucasian Groups

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While the northwestern third of the Great Caucasus is completely peopled by Russians only, the central and southeastern thirds are exclusively the home of Caucasian peoples proper. This area begins at the source river system of the Kuban on the western slopes of the Elbrus massif, and extends without interruption down to the southeast, in the region of the Baba-dagh. At the northwestern end of this area, all around the Elbrus massif, the Turkic-speaking Karachai and Balkar lived until 1943 or 1944; in their stead, the area is now inhabited by a few Svans and Mingrelians This is in the immediate vicinity of the Kabarda along the western tributaries of the T'erek; the Kabarda are the easternmost people of the Northwestern Caucasians. Farther to the east is the large strip of Oset'is, who speak an East (or North) Iranian language and extend far into the area of the K'art'velian people of Trans-Caucasia, with a scattered group up in the valley of Tsagveri and Bakuriani, east of Borzhomi. East of the Darial gorge, chiefly along the central massifs and on the northern slopes, the Checheno-Ingush lived prior to their deportation to southern Kazakhstan in 1943-1944; further to the southeast follow the

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peoples of Dagestan, linguistically designated, like the Chechenians, as Northeast-Caucasians. These peoples reach the Caspian coast at only a few points around the Samur estuary and in the Kusari-Kuba district. The coastal zone is occupied as follows: from the area of Derbent southward, Turkic Azerbaidjanians; from approximately long. 48°E. northward, Turkic Kumyk; and approximately from Buinaki northward, live Russians. The entire southeastern part of the Caucasus, including the peninsula of Apsheron, is peopled by Azerbaidjanians and two nations already pushed back into the mountainous portions of that area: the Tat and the Talysh who speak a West Iranian language. (About half of the Tat are of Jewish religion and are often called "mountain Jews".)

Thus, in these two-thirds of the Caucasus, the extreme geographical variety is matched on the part of the population by an extreme variety of ethnological and linguistic aspects. Like the Kabarda and the Adyghe-Cherkess north of the Caucasus, there is another splinter of the ancient Northwestern Caucasians to the south, the Abkhazes. The majority of these people live south of the Caucasian ranges and along the Black Sea coast, northwest and southeast of ancient Dioskurias, the modern Sukhumi, mainly in the valleys of Bzipi and Kodor. The

162 main ranges of the Caucasus, to the north of
101 them, belong to the area of Russian population.

Trans-Caucasia

In rather sharp contrast to the great multiplicity of the population of the alpine regions of the Caucasus, the wide Trans-Caucasian valley, as well as the Anti-Caucasus, are comparatively simple in their ethnological and linguistic composition. The eastern part of the area is preponderantly peopled by the Turkic Azerbaidjanians, deriving their name from the Caucasian land which they took over during the 11th century A. D. from Caucasian and Iranian peoples who at that time were under Arab overlordship. These Azerbaidjanians penetrated the valleys of the Kura and the Araxes, even beyond Tiflis and Erivan. Therefore, preponderantly non-Azerbaidjanian populations are found only in northern and central Armenia, the Armenians, and in Karabakh, where after the Armenians the Kurds are in the majority. In the region of Kars, the Azerbaidjanians and their closest relatives, the Osman Turks, the conquerors of Anatolia and thus of the Byzantine Empire, are found side by side.

Armenians

162 The Armenians appear as strong minor-
563 ities all over Trans-Caucasia, along the Aghry-Chai and the southern slopes of the Great

● C. 162 563 Caucasus, in and around the cities of Nukha and Shemakha and along the northeastern slopes of the northeastern border mountains of the Anti-Caucasus. These are in the rural districts, mainly Armenian peasants, while numerous Armenians are found in the diaspora of all bigger Caucasian and Trans-Caucasian cities. Some of these cities were founded by Armenians; for instance, Armavir, the important railroad hub in the Northwestern Caucasian area, which bears the name of one of the
C. [191] oldest known Armenian cities. It is interesting to note that the majority of the Armavir Armenians speak Cherkess as their everyday language. The Armenians who had received Christianity from the south, from Syria, before the rule of Constantine the Great, were exposed at various epochs of history to religious and political oppression and persecution, and are like the Jews, one of the oldest nations of refugees and emigres, whose members can be found all over the world. Their more compact diaspora groups live in Russia, Syria, Constantinople, Podolia (westernmost Ukraine), Vienna, Transylvania, Venice, Munich, Paris, and the United States.

The K'art'velians

C. 162 563 G. 105 The central part of the Trans-Caucasian valley and the entire western part of Trans-

C. 162 563 G. 105 Caucasia -- Colchis in a larger sense -- have for a long time been the home of one of the oldest nations of the Caucasus, the K'art'velians. This group has played a foremost role in the history of Caucasian culture. Their leading nationality is that of the Georgians, who call themselves K'art'veli. They were the first to be converted to Christianity, in the 4th century A. D., by Tsminda Nino, who came there from the south, from Armenia. C. G. [174] With this event, Georgian history and literature begins. It may well be assumed that there was some culture in pre-Christian times which was dependent on that of Persia, as indicated by traces of an earlier K'art'velian fire cult as the expression of Zarathustrism. This was probably brought in by the Persians after their conquest of Trans-Caucasia, during the Akhaemenian dynasty.

C. 563 G. 105 Like Armenia, Georgia always resisted Islamic domination; although politically not always successful, it never became an Islamic country. This explains the old and intimate cultural, religious, and political ties with Byzantium and later with Russia as the substitute and continuation of the East-Roman theocracy. This guaranteed Georgia's cultural, religious, and political survival.

This region of Trans-Caucasia differs in many, if not all, respects from the vast

C. 563 G. 105 a most crude way, which sometimes is found so obtrusive and shocking in many Oriental countries of the present epoch. The technical backwardness--actual or imagined--is thus often matched by a technocratic overemphasis which threatens to level out everything these countries have produced and contributed to their own and to common human culture.

Georgians

C. G. 162 101 The K'art'velians or Georgians proper have been split into two groups, an eastern and western, by the intrusion of Oset'i from the north and the Azerbaidjanians from the southeast. The latter extend as far northwestward as the immediate vicinity of the modern capital of Georgia, Tiflis, (in Georgian: T'bilisi, C. G. [103] "Hot Springs" from the stem ṭp'ili [Georgian] "warm;" common with Indo-European, cf. Slav. [Čech.] place-name Teplice, "Hot Springs," mentioned above; Lat. tepidus, "warm," etc.); and from Tiflis southeastward, the Azerbaidjanians hold the entire valley of the Kura (in Georgian: Mtkvari, Strabon's Kyros). The Georgians hold only the Aragvi valley (Strabon's Aragos), the upper Iora, almost the entire Alazani (Strabon's Alazonios) —this is Kakhet'ia, and the upper Kura valley. The Meskhi-Surami Range and the eastern and southern portion of Colchis, Imeret'ia (practically all the land at the left bank, i.e., south

C. G. 162 101 and east of the Rioni) are Georgian, and Imeret'ian and other west Georgian dialects are spoken there. To the Georgian area belongs also Adjaristan (Adžaristan), the valley of the Acharis-Tskhali, which borders in the south and west on Azerbaidjanian and Osman speaking peoples, and in the west, with the Laz people. The Adjarians (Acharians), like their neighbors, are of Mohammedan faith.

T'ushuri, Khevsuri and P'shaveli

The northeasternmost Georgians, living in the alpine parts of the central Caucasus, are an interesting and distinct people. Although they speak East-K'art'velian dialects and are Orthodox Christians, the Georgians do not consider them as the same nation. The reasons are not only their inaccessibility and age-long seclusion and independence, but also customs and manners which in this way have been preserved from by-gone times. These remote people make up three tribes: the T'ushuri, Khevsuri, and P'shaveli, who live in the high valleys of the source rivers of the Andi-Koisu,
C. Aragvi, and Argun, and of the Iora. In
G. sharp contrast to other Caucasian peoples,
[142] blue eyes are not rare with them. Shields,
411 713 spears, straight long swords, iron or steel helmets, coats of mail and armor were worn by many of them (usually the Khevsurs) as late as the nineteenth century, and in a few instances, even after the Russian Revolution.

C. G. [713] Some had the sign of the cross upon their shields, so that they looked exactly like medieval European knights and Crusaders. C. G. 764 171 Up in the country of the Khevsurs a few very ancient churches can be found; near these, often isolated, stand some typically Khevsurian tomb structures or burial chapels unique in the Caucasus. Funeral ceremonies held by the Khevsurs are (or were ?) often accompanied by horse races, an ancient custom of horse-breeding nomads of the steppes. (This custom is reminiscent of the "dokhia" [δόχια] of some Turkic tribes in the plains near the Altai, described by the Byzantine envoy Menandros Protector, who was sent in 568 to the Great-Khan of the Türküt in the Altai region, a territory which is now part of northwestern Mongolia.) Perhaps the Khevsurs borrowed this custom from the Alans, the nomadic ancestors of the present-day Oset'i.

S'vanet'ians

C. G. 162 101 Another K'art'velian group which in its mountainous seclusion has preserved numerous ancient customs and traditions is the Svans (or Shvan, Strabon's Soanes [Σοάνες]), who live in the high valleys of the Ingur and Ts'khenis-Tskhali, just south of the central high massifs of the Caucasus, between Gvandra and Shkhara. Their language is the most archaic of all the K'art'velian tongues. C. G. [141] The Svans are outstanding for their height; two meters is not rare.

Mingrelians

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In the northwestern, malaria-infested part of Colchis live the Mingrelians. In the region of Ochamchire, the area is interrupted by the southeastern strip of the Abkhaz, and another group of Mingrelians lives north and northwest of the city of Sukhumi. Occupationally, they do not differ from the Georgians. The charm and beauty of the Mingrelian women is always praised by Caucasians and foreigners alike.

Laz

As their languages prove, the Mingrelians are the closest relatives of the Laz (or Chan, the Sannoi [*] of Strabon). A very small minority of the Laz live on Soviet territory right at the frontier, near the estuary of the Chorokh; the vast majority live along the Black Sea coast, from the Chorokh estuary southwestward as far as the Turkish town of Pazar (or Atina) half-way from Batumi to Trapezunt (Turkic: Trabzon, Tarabzun).

Minorities

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Each town and city of the Caucasus has a variety of minorities. The population of some towns seems to have consisted at certain

162 periods of minorities only, since none could be considered a majority. In most towns and cities, prior to the Russification period of the late Thirties and early Forties, no one nationality constituted a majority by itself; usually there were two or three. For example: Baku in 1929 had half a million inhabitants, 85°/o of whom were divided almost equally among Azerbaidjanians , Russians, and Armenians; the Azerbaidjanians were the most numerous, but exceeded the Russians and Armenians by an insignificant percentage only. The distribution of nationalities in Tiflis in 1929 was similar, the three major nationalities being the Georgians, Armenians, and Russians. On the other hand, a single group represented a strong majority in such places as Erivan, with a population of 62,000 in 1929, of whom 56,000 were Armenians, and 6,000 Turks and Azerbaidjanians. Vladikavkaz had a population of 74,000 some time before 1928, which was divided as follows: 57.8 °/o Russians, 10.5 °/o Armenians, 6.6 °/o Germans, 2.3 °/o Persians, 2 °/o Greeks, 1.5 °/o Jews, and 0.7 °/o Ingush. (cf. also the Tables.)

The following national minorities should be mentioned here: the Greeks, the Aisors, and the Germans.

Greeks

563 The Greeks have been living on the west coast of the Caucasus since the time

I. Area and Population of Chief Political Divisions

Name of Division	Area in square kilometers		Population estimate (based on 1954 election districts)	
Astrakhan Oblast	76,900		750,000	
Rostov Oblast	62,500		1,800,000	
Krasnodar Krai	85,000		3,300,000	
Adyge A		4,400		300,000
Stavropol' Krai	99,100		1,650,000	
Cherkess AO		4,000		150,000
Kabardian ASSR	11,800		300,000	
North Ossetian ASSR	9,200		450,000	
Groznyi Oblast	33,000		600,000	
Daghestan ASSR	38,200		900,000	
Northern Caucasus	415,700		9,750,000	

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Name of Division	Area in square kilometers		Population estimate (based on 1954 election districts)	
Azerbaidzhan SSR	85,700		3,100,000	
Nakhichevan' ASSR		5,200		110,000
Nagorno-Karabakh AO		4,500		110,000
Georgian SSR	76,400		3,550,000	
Abkhaz ASSR		8,700		330,000
Adzhar ASSR		2,900		200,000
South Ossetian AO		3,900		100,000
Armenian SSR	29,800		1,500,000	
Transcaucasia	191,900		8,150,000	

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7: Columbia U. S-4,5 1956 RHI Caucasia
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II. Per cent of Urban Population

Name of Division	Urban Percentage
Astrakhan Oblast	no data
Rostov Oblast	no data
Krasnodar Krai	24.1 (1939)
Adyge AO	27.8 (1939)
Stavropol' Krai	no data
Cherkess AO	no data
Kabardian ASSR	23 (1939)
North Ossetian ASSR	no data
Groznyi Oblast	52 (year not given)
Daghestan ASSR	25 (1950)
Azerbaidzhan SSR	26.2 (1939)
Nakhichevan' ASSR	no data
Nagorno-Karabakh AO	no data
Georgian SSR	30.1 (1939)
Abkhaz ASSR	28.2 (1939)
Adzhar ASSR	38 (1939)
South Ossetian AO	no data
Armenian SSR	28.6 (1939)

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III. Population in Major Cities
(based on 1954 election districts)

ASTRAKHAN OBLAST	
Astrakhan	300,000
ROSTOV OBLAST	
Rostov	600,000
Taganrog	150,000
Novocherkassk	80,000
Bataisk	50,000
KRASNODAR KRAI	
Krasnodar	250,000
Novorossiisk	125,000
Armavir	100,000
Maikop	70,000
Kropotkin	50,000
Sochi	50,000
Tuapse	50,000
Yeysk	40,000
STAVROPOL' KRAI	
Stavropol'	100,000
Piatigorsk	75,000
Kislovodsk	50,000
Cherkessk	30,000
Essentuki	30,000
Zheleznovodsk	25,000
Stepnoi	25,000
Metropolitan area: Piatigorsk-Kislovodsk-Zheleznovodsk-Essentuki-Mineral'nye Vody--	300,000

•162 GROZNYI OBLAST

Groznyi	200,000
Kizliar	25,000

DAGHESTAN ASSR

Makhachkala	100,000
Derbent	35,000
Khasaviurt	30,000
Izberbash	25,000
Kaspiysk	25,000

Metropolitan Area: Makhachkala-Kaspiysk-- 150,000

AZERBAIDZHAN SSR

Baku--City proper (Dzhaparidzevskii, Oktiabr'skii, Gorodskoi, Dzerzhinskii, Kishlinskii, Voroshilovskii, Shaumianskii raions) -- 530,000

Baku, including suburbs within city limits-- 890,000

Baku-Sumgait Metropolitan Area-- 1,000,000

Kirovabad	140,000
Sumgait	50,000
Mingechaur	30,000
Nukha	30,000
Lenkoran'	20,000
Evlakh	20,000

Metropolitan Area: Kirovabad-Dashkesan-- 200,000

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AZERBAIDZHAN ASSR (cont.)

Nakhichevan' ASSR		
Nakhichevan'	20,000	
Nagorno-Karabak AO		
Stepanakert	10,000	
GEORGIAN SSR		
Tbilisi	580,000	Metropolitan Area: Tbilisi-Rustavi-- 650,000
Kutaisi	100,000	
Poti	40,000	
Rustavi	40,000	
Gori	30,000	
Chiatura	20,000	
Khashuri	20,000	
Telavi	20,000	
Tkibuli	20,000	
Zestafoni	20,000	
Zugdidi	20,000	
Abkhaz ASSR		
Sukhumi	50,000	
Tkvarcheli	30,000	
Ochamchire	20,000	
Adzhar ASSR		
Batumi	70,000	
South Ossetian AO		
Staliniri	20,000	
ARMENIAN SSR		
Erevan	340,000	
Leninakan	115,000	

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162 ARMENIAN SSR (cont.)

Kirovakan	55,000
Echmiadzin	20,000
Kafan	15,000
Alaverdi	15,000

Metropolitan Area: Erevan-Zanga River-Sevan-- 500,000

Kafan-Kadzharan area: 25,000

Alaverdi-Shamlug area: 20,000

Pattern of Settlement

162 In the Northern Caucasus, the boundary line between the indigenous peoples and the Russian and Ukrainian immigrants lies generally along the Kuban'-Terek river line, with the more recent arrivals settled in the lowlands and the indigenous population in the uplands. There are two exceptions to this general statement: (1) in the extreme west, the Slavic immigrants have penetrated into the mountains in addition to the lowlands; (2) in the extreme east, the lowlands between the Terek and the Kuma rivers are dry semi-desert steppes suitable only for extensive grazing and are therefore very sparsely populated.

161 The average density in the Northern Caucasus is 30 persons per square kilometer. It rises to 50 and more persons, on the one hand, in the more fertile lowland sections and the valleys of major rivers -- the Kuban' and the Terek (in Northern Ossetia), and on the other hand, in industrial areas, such as the Groznyi oilfields. Lower densities of 10 persons and less per square kilometer are found in the higher mountains sections of the Caucasus and the arid steppes of the northeast. Generally speaking, the population is therefore found predominantly in the foothills of the Caucasus.

361 Two sharply different types of rural settlements are found. The Russian and

ETHNIC GROUPS

Introductory

•162 From an ethnological point of view the Caucasus is one of the most complex areas in the world. Nowhere else are so many different peoples found in such a comparatively small area. This is due to geographical factors. The Caucasus is situated between the Eurasian steppe belt in the North and the fertile crescent in the South. The North is the scene of successive nomadic waves spreading from Asia to Europe; the South is the scene of ancient sedentary civilizations, time and again overrun by the same nomads. In historical times, one can observe how remnants of nomadic groups, replaced by new invaders, find refuge in the inaccessible mountain gorges of the Great Caucasus, and how sedentary groups survive in the lowlands and on the plateaus of Transcaucasia, not without admitting considerable numbers of foreign migrants into their area. Similar events may have taken place in prehistoric times, but in the present state of Caucasian archeology no definite statements can be made on this point.

In any case, the ethnic diversity of the Caucasus as such is not new. Already Strabo (1st cent. A.D.) mentions that in the town of

•162 Dioskurias (the present Sukhumi) on the Black Sea coast, representatives of no less than 70 peoples, all speaking different languages, used to gather to carry on their trade; he also states that in Albania (i.e., Eastern Transcaucasia) twenty-six languages are spoken. Pliny the Elder (first cent. A.D.) relates that the Romans carried on their business in the Caucasus through eighty interpreters. The Arab geographers called the Caucasus *jebel el-elsine*, i.e., "Mountain of Languages." Nineteenth century Russian scholars have called the Caucasus a "gigantic ethnographical museum," and its linguistic diversity plays a role in the Soviet film "Oni vstretilis' v Moskve."

144
162 On the basis of historical facts combined with linguistic evidence the peoples of the Caucasus can be divided into two groups: indigenous and extragenous peoples. The former category includes the peoples that already lived in the Caucasus at the time of our earliest records and cannot on linguistic grounds (as can the Armenians) be shown to have come from outside. These peoples are referred to as Paleocaucasian, Ibero-Caucasian, or Caucasian proper. The second category includes the immigrant peoples, on the basis of linguistic affiliation subdivided into Indo-European, Altaic and Semitic. The present ethnic groupings and denominations in the Caucasus are in the main based on language divisions; these do not coincide with racial divisions as in many

144 cases populations have changed their language.
162 Again, the same cultural area may contain diverse ethnic groups.

101 Due to the fact that (1) many Caucasian peoples first became known under names given to them (or to part of them) by one or other of their neighbors, (2) several Caucasian peoples (in a linguistic sense) had no general self-designation but referred to themselves as "from such-and-such a village," and (3) in some cases the whole population of a larger area was referred to by a single name belonging to only one of the ethnic groups in it or by a descriptive term such as "mountaineers." Caucasian ethnic and linguistic nomenclature as found in the literature of the last 200 years is baffling to the unitiated. The list of "Peoples and Languages of the Caucasus" with its Index is intended to be a guide to this complex maze.[1]

In the following, the peoples of the Caucasus are summed up. For details on each individual group, reference should be made to the list of "Peoples and Languages."

[1] [cf. cat. 116, pp. 421-501 -- Analyst]

Georgia RI 1
Grusians

I. PALEOCAUCASIAN PEOPLES

C. G. 162 101

On the basis of linguistic criteria the Paleocaucasian peoples fall into three groups: A Southern group with ca. 2,250,000 speakers, a North-Western group with ca. 350,000 speakers and a North-Eastern group with ca. 1,300,000 speakers.

C. G. 101

A. South Caucasian Peoples

The peoples belonging to the Southern (Kartvelian, Iberian) group occupy the western and central part of the territory between the Great and Little Caucasus, i.e. the basins of the rivers Chorokh, Rioni, Ingur, the upper Kura, Iora and Alazani; this is the territory of the Georgian SSR. The Kartvelian group comprises four peoples: the Svan, the Mingrelians, the Laz and the Georgians.

a. The more than 2 million Georgians are not only by far the most numerous of the Paleocaucasian peoples, but also the only one with an old political tradition and a literary language that goes back into the 5th century A.D. They call themselves Kartveli, pl. Kartvelni, and their language Kartuli ena; from this is derived the term Sakartvelo denoting since the Middle Ages the Georgian state and political territory, and the newly formed adjective kartveluri applied to the South Caucasian languages and peoples as a

II INDO-EUROPEAN PEOPLES

144 197 The Indo-European peoples whose traditional territory is in the Caucasus belong to two branches of this family. The Armenians, the oldest non-indigenous people in the Caucasus, linguistically constitute an independent subdivision of Indo-European. The other Indo-European peoples in the Caucasus all belong to the Iranian branch of the Indo-Iranian subdivision: the Ossetes, Talysh, Tat and Kurds.

.162 (a.) Of the ca. 2 million Armenians in the USSR not more than 60 per cent live in the Armenian political units in southern Trans-Caucasia, that is, in the area of the upper Kura river, Lake Sevan, the middle Araks river (Armenian SSR) and on the eastern slopes of the Karabakh Mts. (High Karabakh AO). Of the remainder, the large majority live scattered in the Caucasus, in areas adjoining their political territory, in the western spurs of the Great Caucasus, in Azerbaidjan south of Shemakha, and in the cities. At various times considerable numbers of Armenians living outside of the Caucasus have immigrated to "Russian" Armenia (most recently after the Second World War). The Armenians were living in the Caucasus as early as the sixth century B.C., but the exact date of their arrival there is unknown; it may have preceded the first records by one or 000 two centuries. The Armenians call themselves

101 The Armenians call themselves Hai, pl. Haik, a name usually considered to have been that of their heros eponymos. The name "Armenia" goes back to Old Persian Armina which appears in the Behistun inscription of Darius I (sixth century B.C.) as the designation of one of the satrapies of the Achaemenian Empire. The Armenians, like the Georgians, are a people with an ancient literary culture. The Armenian-Gregorian Church is the oldest of the Christian churches; Armenian literature goes back to the fifth century A.D. Since the first centuries of our era the Armenians generally have not been independent; their policy has usually been to cooperate with Christian states against various Muslim empires.

.162 (b.) The more than 350,000 Ossetes live in the Central Caucasus on both sides of the main chain, in the north along the upper Terek river and its tributaries the Gizel-don, Ardon and Urukh, in the south in the immediately adjoining part of Georgia along the Liakhvi, Ksani and Aragvi rivers, extending southward
101 beyond the Kura river. The name "Ossetes" is derived from the Georgian Oseti referring to the country, the people being called Osi (older forms: Owsi, Owseti); this name is identical with the Yasy of the Russian chronicles and the As of the Arabic geographers. The As were either identical with, or the western subdivision of, the Alans, the last of the Iranian nomadic tribes in the Ponto-Caspian

101 steppe, the successors of the Scythians (eighth
to third centuries B.C.) and Sarmatians
(third century B.C. to third century A.D.).
They were partly eliminated and partly driven
into the Caucasian mountains by the Tatars in
the thirteenth century. The name of the
Alans -- like that of Iran -- goes back to the
genetive plural of the word *arya*: *aryānām*;
the same root is found in the names of certain
Ossetian tribes: *Ir*, *Alagir*. In the Caucasus,
the Ossetes soon became vassals of
the Kabardians, by whose culture they were
strongly influenced. Since they lived in the
area of the main passes of the Central Great
Caucasus, the Ossetes were among the first
of the Caucasian mountaineers to be affected
by the Russian expansion into the Caucasus.

162 (c.) The Talysh, numbering ca. 90,000
in the Soviet Union, live along the Caspian
coast south of the river Viliazh-chai, extending
across the border into Iran up to Keprichal
(their number in Persia is estimated at
101 50,000). The oldest mention of their name is
found in the Armenian translation of the
Romance of Alexander. Before the Russian-Persian
wars, Talysh was a Persian province
ruled by a special Khan; since the peace of
Gulistan (1813) it has belonged to Russia.

101 (d.) The name *Tat* is applied both to the
162 Iranian-speaking Muslim population living on
the eastern spurs of the Great Caucasus and
on the Apsheron peninsula, and to the Jews

101/162 who speak the same language; the latter, also known as "Mountain Jews" (Turkish: Dagh Chufuti) or Judeo-Tat are concentrated in the area of Kuba, Derbent, and Buinaksk and are found in smaller settlements in the Groznyi and Nalchik area and on the Kuban river. The Russian census of 1926 lists as ethnic groups ca. 29,000 Muslim Tat and ca. 21,000 Judeo-Tat, but gives the number of speakers of Tat as 86,000. The name "Tat" was originally a Turkic denomination of non-Turkic sedentary elements living in their midst. The history of the Tat is obscure; their presence in the Caucasus may go back to Sassanian times (third to seventh centuries) when Persia tried to strengthen her natural line of defense in the Caucasus by bringing Iranian colonists to the gateway along the Caspian Sea in the Derbent area.

(e.) Of the nearly 5 million Kurds living scattered over various countries in the Near and Middle East, only ca. 60,000 live in Soviet territory, most of them in the Armenian SSR and the southwestern part of the Azerbaidjan SSR. Their name is probably identical with that of the Kyrtioi, Cyrtii mentioned by classical authors in Media and Persia. Throughout their history, the Kurds have contained both nomadic and sedentary elements; they never formed a state but were grouped into a large number of tribul unions.

7:Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RHI Caucasia RHI
Azerbaijani
Turcoman

III ALTAIC PEOPLES

144 With the exception of the Mongolian Kalmyk, who were deported during the Second World War, all the Altaic peoples of the Caucasus belong to the Turkic branch of this family. The Azeri and Turcoman belong to the Oghuz Turkic, and the Kumuk, Noghay, Karachay, and Balkar to the Kipchak Turkic subdivision.

● 162 (a.) The ca. 2,750,000 Azeri in Soviet territory live in eastern Transcaucasia and in the coastal region of Dagestan, northward as far as Derbent. In the south, Azeri territory extends into northwestern Persia, where their number is estimated at 3 million. 101 The name "Azeri" comes originally from the classic denomination of the country, (Media) Atropatanae, and has become the name of the Azeri people only recently. The Azeri have occupied their present habitat since Seljuk times (eleventh century); their literature goes back to the fourteenth century. The Azeri Turks were originally the most important branch of the Oghuz Turks; but because of their geopolitical position their importance decreased to the advantage of the Ottoman Turks and the Persians.

162 (b.) The Turcomans (Russ. Turkmeny,
101 Trukhmeny) in the Caucasus number ca. 8,000; these Turcomans live divided in small groups

162/101 on the Stavropol' upland (southward from the Manych canal) and between the Kuma and Yegorlyk rivers. The main concentration of the Turcomans is in the southwestern part of Central Asia (Turkmen SSR ca. 800,000, [167] Northern Iran over 500,000); the Turcomans immigrated to the Northern Caucasus comparatively recently from the Mangyshlak peninsula.

(c.) The Kumuk (ca. 95,000) live on the northeastern slopes of the Great Caucasus along the Aksai, Sulak, Shura and Cubden rivers and along the Caspian coast from Adzhi-su to Derbent. The date of their arrival in their present habitat is unknown; they have been there at least since the sixteenth century. The Kumuk have been vassals of Russia since the last quarter of the eighteenth century, but continued to be governed by their own rulers called shamkhals until 1867.

(d.) The more than 40,000 Noghay in the Northern Caucasus (their exact number is unknown) live mainly in the steppe between the lower Kuma and Terek rivers, south of the mouth of the Terek adjoining Kumuk territory, and on the right bank of the Kuban north of Cherkessk. They probably reached their habitat at the same time as the Kumuk.

(e, f.) Until 1943 the Karachay and Balkar (respectively ca. 76,000 and 43,000) lived on the northern slopes of the Great Caucasus, the former along the headwaters of the Kuban,

162
101 Teberda, Zelenchuk, Laba and Podkumok, the latter along those of the Baksan, Chegem and Cherek rivers. Culturally, they were largely identical with the Circassians and other North Caucasian mountaineers, and thus occupied a special place in the Turkic world. The name of the Balkar may be connected with that of the Turkic Bulgarians who formed a state in the Azov region in the sixth and seventh centuries.

(g.) Until 1943 the nearly 134,000 Kalmyk lived in the lower Volga area, where they migrated from Central Asia in the first half of the seventeenth century. In 1771 a large part of them migrated back to Chinese Turkes-
[619] tan. They are divided into a number of tribes, the most important of which are the Torghüt (Torgout). The Kalmyk are Buddhists; their literary tradition goes back to the sixteenth century. They were used by the Russians as a Cossack force against the Crimean Turks who represented Ottoman interests. In 1943 the Kalmyk ASSR was abrogated and the Kalmyk deported. Their present fate is unknown.

1. GEORGIANS

C. G. 101 **NAME**: SELF-DESIGNATION: Kartveli, pl. Kartvelni. The name is applied to all the Kartvelian peoples (see below under "Language"); its derivate "Sakartvelo" denotes traditionally the Georgian state and political territory.

RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Gruziny.

OTHER DESIGNATION: (Armenian:) Vratsi; (Turkish, Persian:) Gürdzhi; (Abkhaz:) Akÿrtwa.

C. G. 161 **NUMBER**:

1897	1,097,000	(Russian census)
1926	1,564,333	(Russian census, ethn.)
	1,610,458	(Russian census, ling.)
1939	2,248,566	(Russian census)

The 1939 figure includes the Mingrelians, Laz, and Svan. The Turkish census of 1945 lists 40,076 speakers of Georgian.

C. G. 162 **LOCATION**: Western and central part of the territory between the mountains of the Great and Little Caucasus, with the lower Alazani river as E border. Of this area are excepted (1) the territory NW of the lower Rioni and Tskhenis-Tskali (which is inhabited by Mingrelians, Svan, and Abkhaz) and (2) the part of the country SW of the lower Chorokh (which is Laz territory). On the other hand, the Georgians extend beyond the Little Caucasus in the SW, where they live in the basins of the upper Kura and Araks. Politically, the main mass lives in the Georgian SSR, extending into the

C. G. ●162 adjoining districts of N Azerbaidzhan (Kakh rayon) and NE Turkey (districts of Artvin, Ardahan, Ardanuch, Olti). Isolated from the main body, speakers of Georgian (the Fereidan) constitute the population of 14 villages in the province of Isfahan, Iran.

C. G. 619 101 Tribal breakdown (with indication of Georgian names of tribes):

1. East Georgians: Kakhetians (K'akheli): easternmost part of Georgia, E of the Kura and Aragvi rivers. A special sub-dialect is spoken in the district of Kiziqi (Russ. Signakh) between the Yori and Alazani rivers; Kartlians (Kartleli): their area is that of Georgia minus those of the other tribes, it is subdivided into regions: Somkhiti, Dzhavakheti, Tao, Klardzheti, etc. ; Ingilo (Ingilo): between the Alazani and the main Caucasian chain; Tush (Tushi, Tushuri): on the upper course of the Andiiskoe Koisu; Khevsur (Khevsuri): on the upper course of the E Aragvi and Argun; Pshav (Pshaveli): S of the Khevsur on the Aragvi and upper Iora: Mokhev and Mtiul (Mokhevi, Mtiuli): on the upper Terek, W Aragvi and Ksani.

2. West Georgians: Imeretians (Imereli): between the main Caucasian chain, the Suram range, the Adzharo-Akhaltsikh range and the Tskhenis-Tskali river; Racha (Rach'a): on the upper Rioni; Lechkhum: W of Racha; Gurians (Guruli): S of the lower Rioni, attaining the Black Sea between Poti and Kobuleti; Adzhar (Ach'areli): S of the Gurians, E of Batumi. Speak the same dialect as the Gurians, but are Muslim.

7: Columbia U.S-4, 5 1956 RHI Caucasia RHI
Georgia RI 1

C.
G.
197
LANGUAGE: Georgian (Kartuli ena) belongs with Mingrelian, Laz, and Svan, to the S Caucasian (or Kartvelian) language family. It has an old literary tradition going back to the 5th century A. D., and a script of its own.

SUBDIVISIONS: The Georgian dialects fall into two groups: E and W Georgian. E dialects: Kartluri (with sub-dialects Meskh and Dzhavakh), K'akhuri, Ingilouri, Tushuri, Khevsuruli, Pshauri, Mokhev, Mtiuli, (Fereidan in Iran). W dialects: Imeruli Rach'uli, Lechkhum, Guruli (including Adzhar), Imerkhev (in Turkey).

C.
G.
241
231
TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Agriculture, cattle-breeding; horticulture; viniculture; arts and crafts.

C.
G.
795
RELIGION: Eastern Orthodox; Roman Catholic minority; only the Adzhar and part of the Ingilo are Muslim. There are a number

C.
G.
● [162]
of Georgian-speaking Jewish villages in different parts of the Georgian SSR, totaling 21,471 persons (1926, Russian census), in Russian referred to as Gruzinskie evrei (Georgian Jews).

2. MINGRELIANS

C. G. 101 **NAME**: SELF-DESIGNATION: Margali; own name of country: Odishi.

RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Megrely, Megrel'tsy, Mingrel'tsy.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Georgian:) Megreli, the country: Samegrelo; (Abkhaz:) Aghrwa; (Svan:) Myzan, the country: Zan

C. G. 161 **NUMBER**: 1897 239,625 (Russian census)
1926 242,990 (Russian census, ethn.)
284,834 (Russian census, ling.)

C. G. 162 **LOCATION**: Territory N of lower Rioni river and W of the Tskhenis-Tskali, extending along the Black Sea Coast from the mouth of the Rioni up to Ochemchiri (rayons Zugdidi and Senaki in W of Georgian SSR). Also in and around the cities of the Abkhaz ASSR.

C. G. 197 **LANGUAGE**: Mingrelian (Megreli nina) and the very closely related Laz form the so-called Zan member of the S Caucasian (Kartvelian) language group, which also includes Georgian and Svan. The language is not written, Georgian being used as the literary language.

SUBDIVISIONS: Two groups of dialects, which differ very little: West (Samurzakan-Zugdidi) and East Mingrelian (Senaki).

C. G. 241 **TRADITIONAL ECONOMY**: Agriculture; horticulture; viniculture; sericulture.

C. G. 795 **RELIGION**: Eastern Orthodox.

7: Columbia U. S-4,5 1956 RH1 Caucasia RH1
Georgia RI1
(Turkish:) Lazi;
(Georgian:) Ch'ani,
the country: Ch'aneti.)

3. LAZ

C G 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Lazi
RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Lazy; for the language also: Chanskii iazyk.
OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Turkish:) Lazi; (Georgian:) Ch'ani, the country: Ch'aneti.)

C G 161 NUMBER: 1926 643 (Russian census, ethn.)
730 (Russian census, ling.)
The Turkish census of 1945 lists 46,987 speakers of Laz, so that the overwhelming majority of them live in Turkish territory.

C G 162 LOCATION: Between the Chorokh river and the Black Sea coast up to the area of Pazar (Atina) on Turkish territory; also in the Chkhala basin (left tributary of the Chorokh on Russian territory), (Adzhar ASSR, within Georgian SSR).

C G 197 LANGUAGE: Laz (Ch'anuri nena) and the very closely related Mingrelian form of the so-called Zan member of the S Caucasian (Kartvelian) language-group, which includes also Georgian and Svan. The language is not written, Georgian being used as literary language in the USSR, Turkish in Turkey.

SUBDIVISIONS: Two dialect-groups; West (Vitse-Arkhava and Atina) and East Laz (Hopa, Chkhala).

C G 241 226 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Agriculture, fishing, trade.

C 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni)

4. SVAN

C.
G.
101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Shwan, sing. Mushwän, Mushwni.

ENGLISH VARIANTS: Svan, Svanetians

RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Svany, Svanety.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Georgian:) Svani; the country: Svaneti

C.
G.
161 NUMBER: 1897 15,756 (Russian census)
1926 13,218 (Russian census, ethn.)
13,142 (Russian census, ling.)

The 1926 numbers are very low and must be due to some misunderstanding. The Bol'shaia Sovetskaia Éntsiklopediia (1st ed.) Vol. 50 (1944), p. 371, gives the number of the Svan as over 23,000.

C.
G.
162 LOCATION: Two valleys S of Mt. El'brus, one of the upper Tskhenis-Tskali and its tributary the Kheledula (Sv. of the Dadiani), the other of the upper Ingur (West: Sv. of the Dadishkeliani, East: Free Sv.) Georgian SSR)

C.
G.
197 LANGUAGE: The Svan language is a member of the S Caucasian (Kartvelian) language-family, to which belong further Migrelo-Laz (Zan), and Georgian, the latter languages forming one group as against Svan. The language is not written, Georgian being used as the literary language.

C
G
631 SUBDIVISIONS: Historically, Svanetia fell into three parts, Svanetia of the Dadiani, Svanetia of the Dadishkeliani, Free Svanetia.

5. ABKHAZ

C.
G.
101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Aàpswa.

ENGLISH VARIANTS: Abkhaz(ians); for the tribes N of the Cauc. ridge: Abazinians.

RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Abkhazy, Abkhaztsy; for the tribes N of the Cauc. ridge; Abazintsy, Beshkesek-Abaza.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Georgian:) Apkhazi; (Svan:) Mibkhaz; (Turkish:) Abaza.

C.
G.
161 NUMBER:

1897	72,103	(Russian census)
1926	56,957	(Russian census, ethn.)
	48,130	(Russian census, ling.)
1939	58,969	(Russian census)

These numbers do not include the Abaza on Russian territory (see below under "Subdivisions"), whose number was in 1926: 13,825 (ethn.), 13,057 (ling.) (Russian census). The Turkish census of 1945 lists 8,602 speakers of "Abaza" (i.e. Abkhaz).

C.
G.
● 162 LOCATION: Black Sea coast S of the main Cauc. chain between the rivers Psou and Ingur (Abkhaz ASSR, within Georgian SSR). The Bzyb'-Abkhaz live around the river Bzyb', the Abzhui-Abkhaz around the river Kodor, the Samurzakan'-Abkhaz in the SE, bordering on Mingrelia. The Abaza tribes live in 15 villages N of the Cauc. chain at the sources of the rivers Kuban' and Zelenchuk (Cherkes AO, within RSFSR).

7: Columbia U.S-4, 5 1956 RHI Caucasia RHI
Adige, Kabardin
Cherkess

6. CIRCASSIANS

101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Adỳghe.

ENGLISH VARIANTS: Circassians, Cherkes.

RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Cherkesy (see also below under "Subdivisions").

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Abkhaz:) Azkhwa; (Ossete:) Käsgon, collective: Kasàg (refers particularly to the Kabardians); (Georgian:) Cherkezi.

161 NUMBER:

Kabardians:

1897	98, 561	(Russian census)
1926	139, 925	(Russ. cens. ethn.)
	138, 925	(Russ. cens. ling.)
1939	164, 106	(Russian census)

Other Circassians:

1897	46, 286	(Russian census)
1926	65, 270	(Russ. cens. ethn.)
	64, 195	(Russ. cens. ling.)
1939	87, 973	(Russian census)

The Turkish census of 1945 lists 66, 691 speakers of Circassian. A considerable number of Circassians live in Syria, Jordan and Irak.

●162 LOCATION: 1. Upper Circassians: (Kàbardians:) basins of the rivers Malka, Baksan, Cherek, and Upper Terek in the central Caucasus ("Great Kabarda"), a strip of land E of the Terek ("Little Kabarda"): these constitute the Kabardian ASSR. Also between the upper Kuban' and Zelenchuk rivers, included in the Cherkes AO. Smaller groups around Mozdok and in the E part of the

Adige, Kabardin, Cherkess

• 162 Adygei AO (Beslenei:) Two auls of the Cherkes AO: Beslenei and Bakozhile; two auls in the Uspenskii rayon (Krasnodar Krai): Kurgovskoe and Konovskoe; two auls in the Adygei AO: Khodzh' and Uliap.

2. Lower Circassians: S of the lower middle course of the Kuban' and in the basins of the Laba and Belaia; these in the Adygei AO (mixture of various tribes). Also SE of Tuapse and in the aul Suvorovo-Cherkesskii on the Taman' peninsula (Shapsug). Smaller groups scattered in the NW Cauc., among others near Armavir.

197 LANGUAGE: The Circassian language (Adyghèbze) belongs with Abkhaz and Ubykh (no longer spoken in the Caucasus) to the NW group of Caucasian languages. The two major dialects, Upper and Lower Circassian, both have the status of literary language, under the names "Kabardinskii" or "Kabardinocherkesskii", and "Adygeiskii iazyk" respectively (the last based on the Temirgoi dialect). A Lower Circassian dialect is spoken by the Armenians in the town of Armavir.

197 101 SUBDIVISIONS: Two main dialect-groups: Upper Circassian (Kabardian and Beslenei) and Lower Circassian (or Kiakh, with subdialects Bzhedukh-Temirgoi [the latter also called Chemgui], Shapsug, and Abadzekh). In Russian sources the Circassians in the Adygei AO are referred to as "Adygeitsy", those in the Cherkes AO as "Cherkesy", those in the Kabardian ASSR

8. BATS

101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Batsaw, pl. Batsbi.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Batsbiitsy, Tsova-Tush, Tush (due to incorrect naming by Güldenstädt)

161 NUMBER: 1926 7 (Russian census, ethn.)
2,459 (Russian census, ling.)

● 162 LOCATION: In winter and spring in the village Zemo Alvani on the Kakhetian Alazan′ (near Telavi), in summer in the mountain meadows on the upper Kakhetian Alazan′ and Tush Alazan′ (Akhmet rayon, Georgian SSR).

197 LANGUAGE: Bats (Batsbe mot'') forms, with Checheno-Ingush, the Veinakh group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Georgian being used as literary language.

231 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding.

795 RELIGION: Eastern Orthodox.

7: Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RH1 Caucasia RH1
Dagestan RH8
Avar

9. AVAR

C. D. 101 **NAME**: SELF-DESIGNATION: None for the people as a whole. Own designation of language: maharul mats'• ("mountain language") or Kh•unz mats'• ("language of Khunzakh")

RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Avartsy, Tavlintsy (the latter from Kumyk "Taulu" meaning "mountaineers" in general). The southern groups of Avar are also referred to as Dzhartsy.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Lak:) Yaruchū, (Dargwa:) K'araq•an.

C. D. 161 **NUMBER**: 1926 158,769 (Russian census, ethn.)
158,922 (Russian census, ling.)

In the Bol'shaia Sovetskaia Éntsiklopediia (2nd ed.) Vol. 1 (1949), p. 62, the total number of Avar is given as ca. 167,000. The number of persons able to speak Avar is ca. 220,000 (estimate, Chikobava).

C. D. 162 **LOCATION**: Basins of lower Andi Koisu, and of the Avar Koisu; some groups isolated from the main body along the W tributaries of the Andi Koisu (rayons Gergebil', Gumbet, Gunib, Kazbek, Kakhib, Tliarata, Untsukul', Khunzakh, Charoda, all in the Dagestan ASSR). Also extending to the S slope of the main Caucasian chain (rayons Belokany and Zakataly, Azerb. SSR).

C. D. 197 **LANGUAGE**: The Avar language (mahárul mats'• Kh•unz mats'•) forms with the Andi and Dido groups of languages one of the six main divisions of NE Caucasian (the

10. ANDI

C. D. 101 **NAME:** SELF-DESIGNATION: Qwannaw, pl. Qwannal

RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Andii, Andiitsy (this name is also used to include, besides the Andi proper, the other peoples of the Andi group; cf. below under "Language").

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Avar:) Handísew, pl. Handál, the country: Handí.

C. D. 161 **NUMBER:** 1926 7,840 (Russian census, ethn.)
7,720 (Russian census, ling.)

C. D. 162 **LOCATION:** N of the Andiiskoe Koisu, at its bend eastward (auls Andi, Ghunkha, Ghaghatl, Rik'uan, Chankho, Zilo, Muni in rayon Botlikh and auls Kvankhidatl, and Khuset in rayon Vedeno, Dagestan ASSR).

C. D. 197 **LANGUAGE:** Andi (Qwannab mits·i) forms with Botlikh, Godoberi, Karata, Bagulal, Tindi, Chamalal, and Akhvakh, the so-called Andi subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

C. D. 231 438 **TRADITIONAL ECONOMY:** Sheep-raising, home industry (Caucasian felt cloaks, tapestries, goldsmithing).

C. D. 795 **RELIGION:** Islam (Sunni).

11. BOTLIKH

C. D. 101 **NAME:** SELF-DESIGNATION: Buykhatli (gen. of Buykhe "the village B.").

RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Botlikhtsy, Buiukhad.

C. D. 161 **NUMBER:** 1926 3,354 (Russian census, ethn.)
2,789 (Russian census, ling.)

● C. D. 162 **LOCATION:** Just N of the bend of the Andiiskoe Koisu, SW of the Andi area (rayon Botlikh, auls Botlikh and Miarso, Dagestan ASSR).

C. D. 197 **LANGUAGE:** Botlikh (Buykhatli mits·ɨ) forms with Andi, Godoberi, Karata, Bagulal, Tindi, Chamalal, and Akhvakh, the Andi subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

C. D. 231 241 **TRADITIONAL ECONOMY:** Cattle-breeding, home industry, agriculture.

C. D. 795 **RELIGION:** Islam (Sunni).

12. GODOBERI

C
D
101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Ghibditl·i adami (i.e. "people of the village Ghidu (Godoberi").
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Godoberi(ntsy).

C
D
161 NUMBER: 1926 1,425 (Russian census, ethn.)
1,425 (Russian census, ling.)

C
D
162 LOCATION: Just NW of the bend of the Andiiskoe Koisu, W of the Botlikh area (rayon Botlikh, aul Godoberi, Dagestan ASSR).

C
D
197 LANGUAGE: Godoberi (Ghibditl·i mits·i) forms with Andi, Botlikh, Karata, Bagulal, Tindi, Chamalal, and Akhvakh, the Andi subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

C
D
231
241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; home industry; agriculture.

C
D
795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

13. KARATA

C.D. 101 **NAME**: SELF-DESIGNATION: Kirtl•e, pl. Kirtl•ei.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Karatintsy, Karatai, Kirdi.
OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Avar:) K'alalal.

C.D. 161 **NUMBER**: 1926 5, 305 (Russian census, ethn.)
5, 303 (Russian census, ling.)

C.D. ●162 **LOCATION**: Just S of the bend of the Andiiskoe Koisu (N part of rayon Akhvakh, also rayons Andalaly and Vedeno (Dagest. ASSR). (1)

C.D. 197 **LANGUAGE**: Karata (Kirtl•i mats'i) forms with Andi, Botlikh, Godoberi, Bagulal, Tindi, Chamalal, and Akhvakh, the Andi subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

SUBDIVISIONS: Dialects: Karata proper Anchikh and Tokita.

C.D. 231 241 **TRADITIONAL ECONOMY**: Cattle-breeding, home industry, agriculture.

C.D. 795 **RELIGION**: Islam (Sunni).

(1) auls Karata, Archo, Anchikh, Tokita, Mashtada, Rachabalda, Chabakoro.

14. BAGULAL

C. D. 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Kwantl hekua, or Bagolal.

RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Bagulaly; Bagvalal, Bogulal.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: due to their dual self-designation, referred to both as Bagulal and Kvanada.

C. D. 161 NUMBER: 1926 3, 054 (Russian census, ethn.)
3, 053 (Russian census, ling.)

C. D. 162 LOCATION: S of the bend of the Andiiskoe Koisu, S of the Karata area (rayon Tsumada, auls Khushtada, Tlondoda, Kvanada; rayon Akhvakh, auls Gimerso, Tisi, Tlibisho, Dagestan ASSR).

C. D. 197 LANGUAGE: Bagulal (Bagulazul mits') forms with Andi, Botlikh, Godoberi, Karata, Tindi, Chamalal, and Akhvakh, the Andi subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as literary language.

SUBDIVISIONS: Dialects: Bagulal proper and Tlisi.

C. D. 231 241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; agriculture; home industry.

C. D. 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

15. TINDI

C
D
101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Idaraw hekwa
RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Tindii, Tindiitsy, Tindal′, Inderi (ntsy), Idi.
OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Dido:) Bogozi, pl. Bogozibi.

C
D
161 NUMBER: 1926 3,812 (Russian census, ethn.)
3,704 (Russian census, ling.)
1952 5,000 (estimate Gudava)

C
D
.162 LOCATION: Aul Tindi, on the E tributary of the Andiiskoe Koisu which separates the Bagulal group from the Khvarshi area; (rayon Tsumada, Dagestan ASSR). (1)

C
D
197 LANGUAGE: Tindi (Idara mits') forms with Andi, Botlikh, Godoberi, Karata, Bagulal, Chamalal and Akhvakh the Andi subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

C
D
231
241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; agriculture; home industry.

C
D
795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni)

(1) Also auls Tisi, Echeda and Akhnada (rayon Tsumada) and Qedi (rayon Vedeno)

16. CHAMALAL

C D 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: according to separate villages; as opposed to other peoples: Ch'amalaldu, pl. Ch'amalaldube, collective: Ch'amalali.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Chamalaly.

C D 161 NUMBER: 1926 3,438 (Russian census, ethn.)
3,438 (Russian census, ling.)

C D .162 LOCATION: On the E side of the Andiiskoe Koisu, just below the bend; auls Verkhnii Gakvari (with sub-villages), Nizhnii Gakvari (with sub-villages), Agvali, Tsumada, Tsumada-Urukh, Richaganik, Gadyri (with sub-villages), Gachitl′, Gigatl′ (with sub-villages), Kvankhi (Tsumada rayon, Dagestan ASSR).

C D 197 LANGUAGE: Chamalal (Ch'amaladub mits'•) forms with Andi, Botlikh, Godoberi, Karata, Bagulal, Tindi, and Akhvakh, the Andi subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

SUBDIVISIONS: Dialects: 1a. Gakvari (incl. Gakvari, Agvali, Tsumada, Tsumada-Urukh, Richaganik); 1b. Gadyri (incl. Gachitl′) and Kvankhi; 2. Gigatl′ .

C D 231 438 241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; home industry (Caucasian felt cloaks, goldsmithing); agriculture.

C D 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

7: Columbia U. S-4,5 1956 RH1 Caucasia RH1
Dagestan RH8

17. AKHVAKH

C
D NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Atluatl•i.
101 RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Akhvakhtsy.

C
D NUMBER: 1926 3,683 (Russian census, ethn.)
161 3,683 (Russian census, ling.)

C
D LOCATION: Between Avarskoe Koisu and
•162 Andiiskoe Koisu, just at their bend to the E (rayon Akhvakh: auls Izani, Kudiiab-Roso, Tad-Magitl′, Lologonitl′; rayon Kakhib: auls Tlenob, Tsekob; rayon Andalaly: aul Ratlub; all in Dagestan ASSR).

C
D LANGUAGE: Akhvakh (Atluatl•i mits•i) forms
197 with Andi Batlikh, Godoberi, Karata, Bagulal, Tindi, and Chamaiai, the Andi subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

C
D
231 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding;
241 agriculture; home industry.

C
D RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).
795

18. KHVARSHI

C.
D.
101 **NAME:** SELF-DESIGNATION: Kedaes hikwa. RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Khvarshiny, Khvarshintsy.

C.
D.
161 **NUMBER:** 1926 1,019 (Russian census, ethn.)
1,018 (Russian census, ling.)

C.
D.
162 **LOCATION:** On a S tributary of the Andiiskoe Koisu, SW of the Bagulal area (auls Khvarshi, Inkhokari, etc., Vedeno rayon, Dagestan ASSR).

C.
D.
197 **LANGUAGE:** Khvarshi (Kedaes mits°, Inkhies mits·, depending on village) forms with Dido, Kapucha, Khunzal, and Ginukh, the Dido subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

C.
D.
241
231 **TRADITIONAL ECONOMY:** Agriculture; cattle-breeding.

C.
D.
795 **RELIGION:** Islam (Sunni).

7:Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RH1 CaucasiaRH1
Dagestan RH8
Didoi

19. DIDO

C. D. 101 **NAME:** SELF-DESIGNATION: Ts'ezi, pl. Ts'ezibi

RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Didoi, Didoitsy, Tsezy.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Georgian:) Dido; (Kakhetian-Georgian:) Tsunt'a "ragamuffin", a name also used by the Avar and several peoples of the Andi group.

C. D. 161 **NUMBER:** 1926 3,276 (Russian census, ethn.)
3,198 (Russian census, ling.)

C. D. 162 **LOCATION:** S of the upper Andiiskoe Koisu.

C. D. 197 **LANGUAGE:** Dido (Ts'ezias mets') forms with Khvarshi, Kapucha, Khunzal, and Ginukh, the so-called Dido subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

C. D. 231 241 326 **TRADITIONAL ECONOMY:** Cattle-breeding; agriculture; home industry (goldsmithing).

C. D. 795 **RELIGION:** Islam (Sunni).

7:Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RH1 Caucasia RH1
Dagestan RH8
Khaput

20. KAPUCHA

C. D. 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Kapuchias suko or Bezhtl·as suko, depending on the village.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Kapuchiny, Bezhitiny.

C. D. 161 NUMBER: 1926 1,448 (Russian census, ethn.)
1,448 (Russian census, ling.)

C. D. 162 LOCATION: Upper basin of Avarskoe Koisu (rayon Tliarata, auls Bezhity, Khocharkhota, Tliadal' Dagestan ASSR).

C. D. 197 LANGUAGE: Kapucha (Bezhtl·alas mits·) forms with Khvarshi, Dido, Khunzal, and Ginukh, the Dido subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

C. D. 231 241 326 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; agriculture; home industry (goldsmithing).

C. D. 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

7: Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RH1 Caucasia RH1
Dagestan RH8

21. KHUNZAL

C. D. 101 **NAME**: SELF-DESIGNATION: ------
RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Khunzaly, Gun(d)zaly, Nakhada.

C. D. 161 **NUMBER**: 1926 106 (Russian census, ethn.)
129 (Russian census, ling.)

C. D. 162 **LOCATION**: Auls Hunzib and Gharbutl (with former Nahada) (rayon Tliarata, Dagestan ASSR).

C. D. 197 **LANGUAGE**: Khunzal forms with Khvarshi, Dido, Kapucha, and Ginukh, the Dido subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

C. D. 231 241 **TRADITIONAL ECONOMY**: Cattle-breeding; agriculture; crafts.

C. D. 795 **RELIGION**: Islam (Sunni).

22. GINUKH

C.D. 101

NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: -----
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Ginukhtsy

C.D. 161

NUMBER: 200 (estimate, Bokarev)

C.D. 162

LOCATION: Aul Ginukh, rayon Tliarata, (Dagestan ASSR). Majority had moved to rayon Vedeno by 1949 (village Kidero).

C.D. 197

LANGUAGE: Ginukh forms with Khvarshi, Dido, Kapuchi, and Khunzal, the Dido subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

C.D. 231

TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; home industry.

C.D. 795

RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

7:Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RH1 Caucasia RH1
Dagestan RH8
Archin

23. ARCHI

c. p. 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Arshishuw, Arshishtuw.

RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Archintsy.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Lak:) Roch.

c. p. 161 NUMBER: 1926 863 (Russian census, ethn.)
859 (Russian census, ling.)

c. p. 962 LOCATION: Aul Ruch-Archi on the Khatar river, rayon Charoda (Dagestan ASSR).

c. p. 197 LANGUAGE: Archi (Arshatten ch'at) belongs to the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages; its exact position in this group is uncertain. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

c. p. 231 286 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; home industry (cloth and tapestry weaving).

c. p. 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

7:Columbia U. S-4,5 1956 RH1 ColumbiaRH1
Dagestan RH8
Lak

24. LAK

C. D. 101 **NAME:** SELF-DESIGNATION: Lak·, Lak·uchū
RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Laki, Kazikumukhtsy.
OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Avar:) Tumaw, pl. Tumal; Lezgian: Yakholshu

C. D. 161 **NUMBER:** 1926 40,380 (Russian census, ethn.)
40,336 (Russian census, ling.)
1955 well over 55,000 (estimate, Zhirkov).

C. D. 162 **LOCATION:** Basin of the upper Tleuserakh, Khatar, and Kazikumukhskoe Koisu (rayons Lak and Kula, separate villages in rayons Tsudakhar, Akusha, Rutul, Kurakh, Charoda and Dakhadaev). Since 1944 also in the valley of Yaryksu river (Novo-Lak rayon, Dagestan ASSR).

C. D. 197 **LANGUAGE:** Lak (lak·u maz) forms with the Dargwa group of languages the Lak-Dargwa subdivision of the NE Caucasian languages, which include also Veinakh, Avaro-Ando-Dido, Samurian, Khinalug, and Udi. Lak has the status of a literary language in the Dagestan ASSR; the written language is based on the Kumukh dialect.

C. D. 231 241 438 **TRADITIONAL ECONOMY:** Cattle-breeding; production of leather goods and pottery; metal-work (weapons); agriculture.

C. D. 795 **RELIGION:** Islam (Sunni).

25. DARGWA

CA 101 **NAME:** SELF-DESIGNATION: No general one (the term "Dargwa" refers originally to a type of political-administrative unit); according to villages: Ts'udq·ran, pl. Ts'udq'ur "person from Tsudakhar", Khurq'an, pl. Khuruq· "person from Khiurkila", etc.

RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Darginy, Dargintsy; language also Khiurkilinskii iazyk.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (German:) for the language: Hürkanisch.

CA 161 **NUMBER:**

1897	130,209	(Russian census)
	108,963	(Russian census, ethn.)
	107,645	(Russian census, ling.)

The 1897 figure probably includes Kubachi and Kaitak.

● CA 162 **LOCATION:** In the lower mountains between the rivers Kazikumukhskoe Koisu and Ullachai (rayons Sergokala, Akusha, Dakhadaev, Shuragat, Tsudakhar, most of Levashi; separate villages in rayons Karabudakhkent (Gubden, Gurbuki), Buinak (Kadar, Karamakhi, Chankurby), Gunib (Miamusi), Agul (Amukh, Chirakh), Dagestan ASSR).

CA 197 **LANGUAGE:** Dargwa forms with the closely related Kubachi and Kaitak the so-called Dargwa subgroup of the Lak-Dargwa group of the NE Caucasian languages. It has the status of literary language in the Dagestan ASSR; the written language is based on the Akusha dialect (Aq·usha midz).

26. KAITAK

C. D. 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Khaidaqlan, plur. Khaidaq.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Khaidaki, Kaitagi, Kaitaki.

C. D. 161 NUMBER: 1926 14,430 (Russian census, ethn.)
14,469 (Russian census, ling.)

C. D. 162 LOCATION: Basin of Ulla-Chai, between the Dargwa and the Tabasaran areas (rayon Kaitak, S part of rayon Dakhadaev, Dagestan ASSR).

C. D. 197 LANGUAGE: Kaitak forms with the closely related Dargwa and Kubachi the so-called Dargwa subgroup of the Lak-Dargwa group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Dargwa being used as the literary language.

C. D. 231 241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; agriculture; home industry.

C. D. 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

27. KUBACHI

C. D. 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Ughbug.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Kubachintsy.

C. D. 161 NUMBER: 1926 2,322 (Russian cens., ethn.)
2,470 (Russian cens., ling.)

C. D. 162 LOCATION: Aul Kubachi (rayon Dakhadaev, Dagestan ASSR).

C. D. 197 LANGUAGE: Kubachi (Ughbughan hub) forms with the closely related Dargwa and Kaitak the Dargwa subgroup of the Lak-Dargwa group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Dargwa being used as a literary language.

C. D. 231 326 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; goldsmithing; incrustation work.

C. D. 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

28. LEZGIANS

C. D. 101 **NAME**: SELF-DESIGNATION: Lezgí, pl. Lezgiar.

ENGLISH VARIANTS: Lezg(h)i, Lezg(h)ians.

RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Lezginy, Kiurintsy, for the language: Kiurinskii iazyk. (The name Lezginy has often been used to refer to the Dagestan mountaineers in general.)

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Georgian:) Lek'i (in a wider sense referring to the Dagestan mountaineers in general); (German:) for the language: Kürinisch.

C. D. 161 **NUMBER:**

1897	159,213	(Russian census)
1926	134,529	(Russian census, ethn.)
	164,763	(Russian census, ling.)

S. D. 162 **LOCATION**: Basins of Gyulgeri-chai, middle and lower Samur and Shakh-Nabad rivers, i. e. the whole SE part of Dagestan and the adjoining part of N Azerbaidzhan. (Dagestan ASSR; Azerbaidzhan SSR).

C. D. 197 **LANGUAGE**: Lezgian (Lezgi ch'al) forms with Agul, Rutul, Tsakhur, Tabasaran, Budukh, and Dzhek, the Samurian subdivision of the NE Caucasian language group. It has the status of a literary language in the Dagestan ASSR; the written language is based on the Kiuri dialect.

SUBDIVISIONS: Three basic dialects: Kiuri, Akhty, Kuba.

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29. AGUL

C. D. 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Aghul, Aghulshuy
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Aguly

C. D. 161 NUMBER: 1926 7,653 (Russian census, ethn.)
7,653 (Russian census, ling.)

C. D. 162 LOCATION: Basin of upper Kurakh-chai and Gyulgeri-chai (Magudere), with affluents (rayons Agul and Kurakh, Dagestan ASSR).

C. D. 197 LANGUAGE: Agul (Aghul ch'al, Aghularin ch'al) forms with Lezgian, Rutul, Tsakhur, Tabasaran, Budukh, and Dzhek, the Samurian subdivision of the NE Caucasian language group. The language is not written, Lezgian being used as the literary language.

SUBDIVISIONS: Two dialects: Agul proper and Koshan.

C. D. 231 438 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle breeding; home industry (production of cloth, tapestries, felt cloaks).

C. D. 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

31. TSAKHUR

C. D. 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: No general one; inhabitants of aul Tsakhur (Ts'akhur) call themselves Ts'akhighalı, pl. Ts'akhby.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Tsakhury.

C. D. 161 NUMBER: 1926 19,085 (Russian census, ethn.)
10,951 (Russian census, ling.)

C. D. 162 LOCATION: Samur basin W of its confluence with the Kara-Samur (Tsakhur rayon, Dagestan ASSR); also on the S slopes of the Caucasus in the area of Elisu (Azerbaidzhan SSR).

C. D. 197 LANGUAGE: Tsakhur (Ts'akhbishda miz) forms with Lezgian, Agul, Rutul, Tabasaran, Budukh, and Dzhek, the Samurian subdivision of the NE Caucasian language-group. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language in the Daghestan ASSR, Azeri in the Azerbaidzhan SSR.

C. D. 231 438 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; home industry (production of cloth, tapestries, felt cloaks).

C. D. 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

32. TABASARAN

C. D. 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Tabasaran zhvi, Tabarasan zhvi, Ghumghum zhvi.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Tabasarantsy.

C. D. 161 NUMBER: 1926 31,983 (Russian census, ethn.)
29,726 (Russian census, ling.)

C. D. 162 LOCATION: Basin of Upper Rubas-chai and Upper Chirakh-chai (rayons Tabasaran and Khiv, Dagestan ASSR).

C. D. 197 LANGUAGE: Tabasaran (Tabasaran ch'al) forms with Lezgian, Agul, Rutul, Tsakhur, Budukh, and Dzhek, the Samurian subdivision of the NE Caucasian language-group. It has the status of a literary language in the Daghestan ASSR; the written language is based on the southern dialect.

SUBDIVISIONS: The language has two main dialects: North (Khanag) and South Tabasaran.

C. D. 241 438 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Agriculture; horticulture; home industry (weapon- and tool-making, silversmith's and coppersmith's work, tapestry-weaving).

C. D. 495 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

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Dagestan RH8

33. BUDUKH

C.
D.
101 **NAME**: SELF-DESIGNATION: ----
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Budukhi, Budugi

C.
D.
161 **NUMBER**: 1926 1 (Russian census, ethn.)
1,995 (Russian census, ling.)

C.
D.
●162 **LOCATION**: Mt. Shakhdag area, in the upper basin of the Kara-chai (Konakhkend rayon, Azerb. SSR).

C.
D.
197 **LANGUAGE**: Budukh forms, with Lezgian, Agul, Rutul, Tsakhur, Tabasaran, and Dzhek, the Samurian subdivision of the NE Caucasian language-group. The language is not written, Azeri being used as the literary language.

C.
D.
231
241 **TRADITIONAL ECONOMY**: Cattle-breeding; horticulture.

C.
D.
795 **RELIGION**: Islam (Sunni).

34. DZHEK

C. D. 101 **NAME**: SELF-DESIGNATION: -----
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: According to villages; Dzheki, Kryzy, Khaputtsy, (Gaputlintsy, Khaputlintsy).

C. D. 161 **NUMBER**:

1926	Dzhek	Kryz	Khaput
	590	5	12 (Russian census, ethn.)

All three groups together: 4,348 (Russ. census, ling.)

C. D. 162 **LOCATION**: Mt. Shakhdag area, in the basin of the upper right arm of the Kudial-chai (Konakhkend rayon, Azerbaidzhan SSR). Also daughter-settlements near the Caspian coast in the Khachmas area (Azerbaidzhan SSR).

C. D. 197 **LANGUAGE**: The Dzhek language forms with Lezgian, Agul, Rutul, Tsakhur, Tabasaran, and Budukh, the Samurian subdivision of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Azeri being used as the literary language.

SUBDIVISIONS: According to villages: Dzhek, Kryz, Khaput.

C. D. 231 241 **TRADITIONAL ECONOMY**: Cattle-breeding; agriculture; horticulture.

C. D. 795 **RELIGION**: Islam (Sunni).

35. KHINALUG

C. D. 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: -----
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Khinalugi.

C. D. 161 NUMBER: 1926 105 (Russian census, ethn.)
1,540 (Russian census, ling.)

C. D. 162 LOCATION: Shakhdag area, aul Khinalug (Khynalyk) on the upper right arm of the Kudial-chai (rayon Konakhkend, Azerbaidzhan SSR).

C. D. 197 LANGUAGE: Khinalug (Kättidmits) is a member of the NE Caucasian language-group to which there belong further the Veinakh, Avaro-Ando-Dido, Lak-Dargwa, and Samurian groups, and the Udi language. Khinalug is not written, Azeri being used as the literary language.

C. D. 231 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding.

C. D. 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

7: Columbia U. S 4-5, 1956 RHI Caucasia RH1
Dagestan RH 8

36. UDI

C. D.: 101 **NAME:** SELF-DESIGNATION: Udi, Uti.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Udiny.

C. D.: 161 **NUMBER:**

1897	7,100	(Russian census)
1926	2,455	(Russian census, ethn.)
	2,762	(Russian census, ling.)

C. D.: 162 **LOCATION:** Villages Vartashen and Nidzh (rayons Vartashen and Kutkashen, Azerbaidzhan SSR), Oktomberi (Georgian SSR).

C. D.: 197 **LANGUAGE:** Udi (Udi muz) is a member of the NE Caucasian language-group, to which there belong further the Veinakh, Avaro-Ando-Dido, Lak-Dargwa, and Samurian groups, and the Khinalug language. Though Udi was written before the revolution, it does not have the status of literary language, this function being fulfilled by Azeri.

C. D.: 241 231 **TRADITIONAL ECONOMY:** Agriculture; cattle-breeding.

C. D.: 795 **RELIGION:** Eastern Orthodox, Armenian-Gregorian.

37. ARMENIANS

101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Hai, Pl. Haik.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Armiane
OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Georgian:) Somekhi; (Turkish:) Ermeni.

161 NUMBER:

1897	1,173,096	(Russian census)
1926	1,567,568	(Russian census, ethn.)
	1,475,250	(Russian census, ling.)
1939	2,151,884	(Russian cenus)

● 162 Distribution: Main concentration in USSR (over 40 per cent of the Armenians in the USSR live outside the Armenian political units of the latter); Turkey: 61,000 (1950; Turkish census); Syria: 118,537 (1943; official estimate); Iran (number unknown); other countries of Near East (number unknown); People's Democracies: 80,000 (1949; estimate Bol′shaia Sovetskaia Éntsiklopediia); France: 70,000 (1952, estimate "Les langues du monde"); USA: 175,000 (1952, same source). Total number of Armenians 3,400,000 (estimate, same source).

LOCATION: S Transcaucasia, in the area of the upper Kura, Lake Sevan, the middle Araks and on the E slopes of the Karabakh Mts. (Armenian SSR; High Karabakh AO); scattered groups throughout the Caucasus and in S Russia, mainly in the cities. Outside USSR: Turkey (mainly Istanbul; Syria; Iran (mainly Teheran and Isfahan (Dzhulfa)); other countries of Near East; France; USA.

38. OSSETES

101 **NAME:** SELF-DESIGNATION; no general one, according to tribes: Ir (collective), Iron (sing.), Irättä (pl.); Dygur, Digor (coll.), Dyguron, Digoron (sing.); Tuallag (sing.), Tuallägtä (pl.).

ENGLISH VARIANTS: Ossetes; for the language: Ossetian, Ossetic.

RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Osety, Osetiny.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Georgian:) Osi; (German:) Ossen, Osseten.

161 **NUMBER:**

1897	171,716	(Russian census)
1926	272,272	(Russian census, ethn.)
	267,019	(Russian census, ling.)
1939	354,500	(Russian census)

● 162 **LOCATION:** In the central Caucasus on both sides of the main chain, in the N along the upper Terek and its affluents on the left (Gizeľdon, Ardon, Urukh) (North-Ossetian ASSR), in the S in the immediately adjoining part of the Georgian SSR (South-Ossetian AO), smaller groups also farther to the S, extending beyond the Kura river.

197 **LANGUAGE:** Ossetian (Iron ävzag) is a member of the Eastern (in older terminology, Northern) subdivision of the Iranian branch of the Indo-European language-family, to which branch belong also Persian, and, in the Caucasus, Tat, Talysh, and Kurdish. Ossetian has the

39. TALYSH

101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Tolysh.
ENGLISH VARIANTS: Talysh, Talish.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Talyshi, Talyshintsy.

161 NUMBER: 1897 35, 291 (Russian census)
1926 77, 323 (Russian census, ethn.)
80, 629 (Russian census, ling.)
1931 89, 398 (Azerb. upravl. nar.-khoz. ucheta.)
In Iran: 50, 000 (estimate, B. V. Miller)

● 162 LOCATION: Along Caspian coast S of the River Viliazh-chai (rayons Lenkoran', Zuvand, Astara, and part of Massala, Azerbaidzhan SSR), extending into Persian territory up to Kepri-chal.

197 LANGUAGE: Talysh (Tolysha zyvon), like Tat, is a member of the NW subdivision of the Iranian branch of the Indo-European language-family, to which branch also belong Persian, and, in the Caucasus, Ossetian and Kurdish. The Talysh in the USSR are all bilingual and speak also Azeri, which is used as the literary language.

241
231 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Agriculture; horticulture; stock-raising; home industry.

795 RELIGION: Islam (Shii).

40. TAT

101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Tat.
ENGLISH VARIANTS: Tat; for the Jewish Tat: Mountain Jews, Judeo-Tats.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Taty; for the Jewish Tat: Gorskie evrei.
OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Turkish, for the Jewish Tat:) Dagh Chufuti; (German, for the Jewish Tat:) Bergjuden.

161 NUMBER: 1897 95,056 (Russian census)
1926 28,705 (Muslim Tat)(Russian census, ethn.)
21,471 (Jewish Tat)(Russian census, ethn.)
86,088 (Russian census, ling.)

162 LOCATION: On both slopes of the Eastern extension of the main Caucasian chain and on the Apsheron peninsula, in the coastal zone of the Caspian Sea between Apsheron and Kuba, SE of Kuba and NW of Shemakha (Azerbaidzhan SSR; Dagestan ASSR). The Jewish Tat are concentrated in the Area of Kuba, Derbent and Buinaksk; other settlements in the Groznyi and Nal'chik area and on the Kuban'.

197 LANGUAGE: Tat(zuhun Tātī), like Talysh, is a member of the NW subdivision of the Iranian branch of the Indo-European language-family to which branch also

41. KURDS

101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Kurd
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Kurdy

161 NUMBER:

Kurd		
1897	99,949	(Russian census)
1926	54,661	(Russ. cens., ethn.)
	34,162	(Russ. cens., ling.)
1939	45,866	(Russian census)

Yezid (See under "Religion")		
1897	14,726	(Russian census)
1926	14,523	(Russian census)

162 Distribution: Iran 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 (1950 estimate, Menges); Turkey 1,841,000 (1950 Turkish census); Iraq 800,000 (1947 estimate, Hourani); Syria 100,000 (1947 estimate, Hourani), 100,000 to 200,000 (estimate, Royal Inst. of Intern. Affairs); Afghanistan, Pakistan (numbers unknown); total 5,000,000 (estimate, Les langues du monde).

LOCATION: Southern Transcaucasia, in scattered groups, especially in the Armenian SSR and the SW part of the Azerbaidzhan SSR. There are also a small number of Kurds in the Turkmen SSR. (Scattered in Iran, especially the N frontier region; SE Turkey, NE Iraq.)

42. AZERI TURKS

101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Türkler, Azerbayjanlilar; also tribal names (Shahsevenler, etc.).

ENGLISH VARIANTS: Turks, Azeri Tatars, Turks of Azerbaijan, Tatars of Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan Turks, Azerbaijanians.

RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Tiurki, Azerbaidzhantsy, Azerbaidzhanskie Tiurki.

TURKISH DESIGNATIONS: Türkler, Azerî Türkleri, Azerbaycan Türkleri; also tribal names (Şahsevenler, etc.).

161 NUMBER: USSR

1897 1,506,540 (Russian census)
1926 1,706,605 (Russ. cens. ethn)
1,751,965 (Russ. cens. ling.)
1939 2,274,805 (Russian census)

Persia

Mid-thirties: 2,500,000 (estimate; Németh)
1950: 3,000,000 (estimate; Kazemzadeh)

Iraq

1950 over 100,000 (estimate; Halasi-Kun)

162 Distribution:

USSR: ca. 45 per cent
Persia: ca. 52 per cent
Iraq: ca. 3 per cent

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162 LOCATION: Geographical: Transcaucasia, Northern Caucasus along the Caspian Sea (northward as far as Derbent), northwestern Persia, southern Kurdistan (Iraq).

Political-Administrative: USSR: Azerbaidzhan SSR, Georgian SSR, Dagestan ASSR. Persia: Rizaiyeh, Azerbaijan, Khamseh, Kazvin, Ardelan provinces. Iraq: Erbil, Kirkuk, Sülaimaniya provinces.

197 LANGUAGE: Azeri Turkic; belongs to the Western Oghuz Turkic group and differs very little from Turkish and the Kashkay-Hamse languages; literary language since the 14th century; lingua franca in Transcaucasia, Dagestan ASSR, and northern Persia.

SUBDIVISIONS: Tribal: Settled Azeris; Nomadic Azeris (Iliyat). Dialectal: Northern (USSR); Southern (Persia).

241
231
438 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Agriculture; cattle-breeding; commerce; industry.

795 RELIGION: Islam (Shii, Sunni).

RH1

43. TURKOMANS

/01 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Türkmenler.

ENGLISH VARIANTS: Turkmens, Turkmans, Turkomans of Stavropol′, Trukhmens.

RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Trukhmeny, Turkmeny.

TURKISH DESIGNATION: Türkmenler.

/61 NUMBER: USSR:

Northern Caucasus, 1926: 8,000, (estimate, Russ. cens.)

USSR:
(with Northern Caucasus:)

1897	281, 351	(Russian census)
1926	763, 940	(Russ. cens. ethn.)
	745, 859	(Russ. cens. ling.)
1939	811, 769	(Russian census)

Afghanistan:
1939 200, 000 (estimate, Jarring)

Persia:
1955 over 500, 000 (estimate, Halasi-Kun)

● /62 Main concentration in Central Asia; only a small group in the Caucasus.

LOCATION: Geographical: Northern Caucasus: Stavropol′ upland (southward from Manych Canal between the Kuma and Yegorlyk rivers); in SW Central Asia.

Turcoman

162 (Location, continued)

Political-Administrative: Northern Caucasus: Stavropol′ Krai (northern rayons), Rostov Oblast (southeastern rayons); Central Asia: Turkmen SSR, Kara-Kalpak ASSR, Afghanistan, Persia.

197 LANGUAGE: Turkoman; constitutes Eastern Oghuz Turkic; most nearly related Turkic language group: Western Oghuz Turkic (Turkish, Azeri, Kashkay-Hamse); several dialects agreeing with tribal subdivisions; literary language based on the dialect of Yomuts; literary language since the 18th century.

SUBDIVISIONS: Tribal: Trukhmen (Northern Caucasus); Teke, Yomut, Ersari, Sarik (Turkmen SSR); Chaudur (Kara-Kalpak ASSR); Salir (Afghanistan); Göklen (Persia)

231
241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; agriculture.

795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

44. KARAPAPAK

101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: ----
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Karapapakhi
TURKISH DESIGNATION: Karapapaklar

161 NUMBER: USSR
1926 6,316 (Russian cens., ethn.)
6,311 (Russian cens., ling.)

Persia
mid-twenties: 15,000 (estimate, Mirza Bala)

• 162 Distribution:

USSR	ca.	30 per cent
Persia	ca.	70 per cent

LOCATION: Geographical: Transcaucasia: the area between the Kura and Arpachai rivers. Persia: the area around Sulduz on Lake Urmia.

Political-Administrative: USSR: Akhalkalaki Uezd of the Georgian SSR, Leninakan Uezd of the Armenian SSR. Persia: Province of Azerbaijan.

197 LANGUAGE: Karapapak; belongs with Kipchak Turkic substrata to the Western Oghuz Turkic group, and differs very little from Azeri Turkic, Turkish, and Kashkay-Hamse (in the Georgian SSR it is often confused with Azeri Turkic (Azeri of Borchalino and Azeri of Akhalkalaki), whereas in Turkey it has been absorbed into Turkish and is no longer spoken)

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Kumik

45. KUMUK

101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Kumuklar
ENGLISH VARIANTS: Kumyk
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Kumyki
TURKISH DESIGNATION: Kumuklar

161 NUMBER: 1926 94,549 (Russian cens. ethn.)
94,909 (Russian cens. ling.)

• 162 LOCATION: Geographical: The northeastern slopes of the Greater Caucasus along the Aksai, Sulak, Shura, and Gubden rivers, and along the Caspian coast from Adzhi-Su to Derbent.

Political-Administrative: Dagestan ASSR (Makhachkala, Buynaksk, Izberbash, and Derbent okrugs), Groznyi Oblast (southern parts of the former Kizliar Okrug).

197 LANGUAGE: Kumuk; belongs to the Kipchak Turkic group, together with Crimean Turkic, Karachay, Balkar, Noghay, Kazan Turkic, Kazak, etc.); literary language since the 19th century; lingua franca in Dagestan ASSR northward from Derbent.

241
231
226 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Agriculture; cattle-breeding; fishing.

775 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

46. NOGHAY

101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Noghaylar
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Nogaitsy
TURKISH DESIGNATION: Noğaylar

161 NUMBER:

USSR

Groznyi Oblast, 25,000 (1950 estimate, Jyrkänkallio)

Astrakhan Oblast (rayons along the Kuma) (unknown)

Cherkes Autonomous Oblast, 15,000 (1939 estimate, Shabad)

Astrakhan Oblast (rayons along the Volga) (unknown)

Crimean SSR (before 1945) (unknown)

Bulgaria

Dobruja 30,000 (1950 estimate, Jyrkänkallio)

• 162 Distribution: USSR: Groznyi Oblast, Astrakhan Oblast (rayons along the Kuma and Volga rivers), Cherkes AO; Crimean SSR (before 1945); Bulgaria: Dobruja.

LOCATION: Geographical: USSR: Northern Caucasus: between the Kuma and Terek rivers and northwards from the Kuma River; on the Zelenchuk River

162 between the upper Kuban' and Urup rivers. Crimean SSR (before 1945): Northern Crimea, Perekop. Bulgaria: Dobruja, Deli Orman area.

Political-Administrative: USSR: Groznyi Oblast (former Kizliar and Achikulak okrugs), Astrakhan Oblast (rayons along the Kuma and Volga rivers), Cherkes AO (Abazino-Nogai rayon), Crimean ASSR (before 1945). Bulgaria: former Shumen district.

197 LANGUAGE: Noghay; belongs to the Kipchak-Turkic language group, together with North Crimean Turkic, Karachay, Balkar, Kumuk, Kazan Turkic, Kazak, etc., literary language (since the Soviet period) based on the White Noghay, Black Noghay, and Central Noghay dialects; the other Noghay groups have given up the Noghay language.

SUBDIVISIONS: Dialectal: Black Noghay, Central Noghay (Groznyi Oblast, southern rayons of the Astrakhan Oblast); the Noghays of Crimea and those of Dobruja (Bulgaria) have given up their language in favor of South Crimean Turkic, whereas the Noghays around Astrakhan today speak Kazan Turkic.

231
241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; agriculture (Bulgaria).

795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

47. KARACHAY

101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Karachayla
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Karachaitsy,
TURKISH DESIGNATION: Karaçaylar

161 NUMBER: 1897 27,233 (Russian census)
1926 55,123 (Russian census, ethn.)
55,349 (Russian census, ling.)
1939 75,737 (Russian census)

● 162 Distribution: Deported from the Caucasus in 1943. Present location unknown.

LOCATION: Geographical: Before 1943, on the northern slopes of the Greater Caucasus along the headwaters of the Kuban′, Teberda, Zelenchuk, Laba, and Podkumok rivers.

Political-Administrative: Before 1943: Karachai AO.

197 LANGUAGE: Karachay; belongs to the Kipchak Turkic language group (which includes Crimean Turkic, Kumuk, Noghay, Kazan Turkic, Kazak, etc.), and is almost identical with Balkar; as a literary language, a common Karachay-Balkar language was used which was created in the Soviet period.

231
241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle—breeding; agriculture; handicrafts.

795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

48. BALKAR

101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Malkarla
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Balkary
TURKISH DESIGNATIONS: Malkarlar, Balkarlar.

161 NUMBER: 1897 34,232 (Russian census)
1926 33,307 (Russian census, ethn.)
33,276 (Russian census, ling.)
1939 42,666 (Russian census)

• 162 Distribution: Deported from the Caucasus in 1943, present location unknown.

LOCATION: Georgraphical: Before 1943, on the northern slopes of the Greater Caucasus along the upper course of the Baksan, Chegem, and Cherek rivers.

Political-Administrative: Before 1943: Kabardino-Balkar Autonomous SSR (Balkar rayon).

197 LANGUAGE: Balkar; belongs to the Kipchak Turkic language group, along with Crimean Turkic, Kumuk, Noghay, Kazan Turkic, Kazak etc.) and is almost identical with Karachay; as a literary language, a common Karachay-Balkar language was used, which was created in the Soviet period.

231 241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding and some agriculture.

795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

European Kalmyk

49. KALMYK

101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Kalʹimaq, Oirot, Ȫiröt ("the Confederate"), Dörwön Ȫiröt ("The Four Oirot").
ENGLISH VARIANTS: Kalmuck, Kalmyk, Kalmack (also with initial C).
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Kalmyki, for the language: Kalmytskii iazyk.
OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (various Turkic languages:) Qalmaq, Qalmyq.

161 NUMBER:

1897	190,480	(Russian census)
1926	129,321	(Russian census, ethn.)
	130,997	(Russian census, ling.)
1939	134,327	(Russian census)

162 Distribution: Deported from the Caucasus (1943), present location of this group unknown. Additional groups: the Sarat-Kalmyk in the Kirgiz SSR (2,773, Russian census, ethn., 1926); in the Mongolian People's Republic ca. 60,000 (estimate, Benzing); in China (number unknown); also emigrant groups elsewhere (USA ca. 3,000).

LOCATION: The largest group lived until 1943 in the Lower Volga area in the now abrogated Kalmyk ASSR. The Sart-Kalmyk live near Lake Issyk-kulʹ in the Tien Shan Mts. (Kirgiz SSR). Outside the USSR there are scattered groups of Kalmyk in a giant semicircle all around the E Mongolian area (Dzungaria, NW Tibet, 162 Ala-shan area, Ch'ing Hai province, China).

197 LANGUAGE: Kalmyk (Oirot) constitutes the W group of the Mongolian family of Altaic. It has a literary tradition going back to the 16th century.

SUBDIVISIONS: Dialects: Dö̆rwö̆t, Torghūt (Torgout), and Buzāwa. Tribes: Torghūt, Khoshūt, Dö̆rwö̆t (Dö̆rbö̆t, Dürbät, divided by the Russian Administration into the Great and Little Dö̆rwö̆t), Khŏit (Khō̆t), Tsoros, Dzū̆n-ghar ("left-wing army", "eastern") The Torghūt have always been considered the leading tribe. [619]

233 231 226 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Nomadic pastoralism; sedentary stock-raising; (on the Volga:) fishing.

795 RELIGION: Lamaist Buddhism; (Sart-Kalmyk:) Islam (Sunni).

50. AISOR

101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Surai
ENGLISH VARIANTS: Chald(a)eans, Syrochald(a)eans, Assyrians.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Aisory, Assiriitsy, Assuriitsy.
OTHER DISIGNATIONS: (Georgian:) Kaldeveli.

161 NUMBER:

1897	5,353	(Russian census)
1926	9,808	(Russian census, ethn.)
	15,476	(Russian census, ling.)
1939	20,200	(Russian census)

162 LOCATION: Concentrated near Erevan, also scattered in other regions of Transcaucasia. Outside USSR: Iraq (esp. in Tur Abdin) and NW Iran.

197 LANGUAGE: Aisor is a New-Syrian dialect, belonging to the Aramaic subdivision of the Semitic language-family. Aisor has the status of a literary language in the USSR.

241
231 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Agriculture; cattle-breeding; crafts.

795 RELIGION: Nestorian and Jacobite Christian.

162

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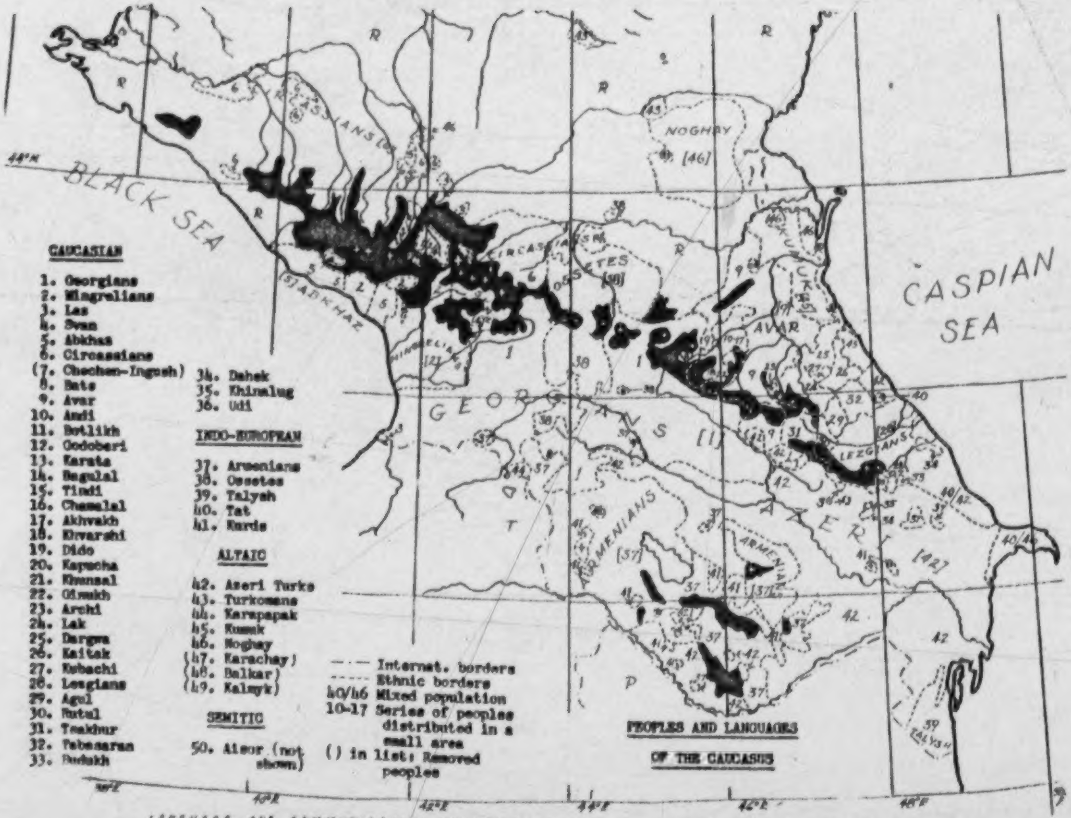
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6. Circassians
(7. Chechen-Ingush)
8. Bats
9. Avar
10. Andi
11. Botlikh
12. Godoberi
13. Karata
14. Bagulal
15. Tindi
16. Chamalal
17. Akhvakh
18. Khvarshi
19. Dido
20. Kapucha
21. Khunzal
22. Ginukh
23. Archi
24. Lak
25. Dargwa
26. Kaitak
27. Kubachi
28. Lesgians
29. Agul
30. Rutul
31. Tsakhur
32. Tabasaran
33. Budukh
34. Dzhek
35. Khinalug
36. Udi
INDO-EUROPEAN
37. Armenians
38. Ossetes
39. Talysh
40. Tat
41. Kurds
ALTAIC
42. Azeri Turks
43. Turkomans
44. Karapapak
45. Kumuk
46. Noghay
(47. Karachay)
(48. Balkar)
(49. Kalmyk)
SEMITIC
50. Aisor (not shown)
-·- Internat. borders
---- Ethnic borders
40/46 Mixed population
10-17 Series of peoples distributed in a small area
() in list: Removed peoples
38°E
40°E
42°E
44°E
46°E
48°E

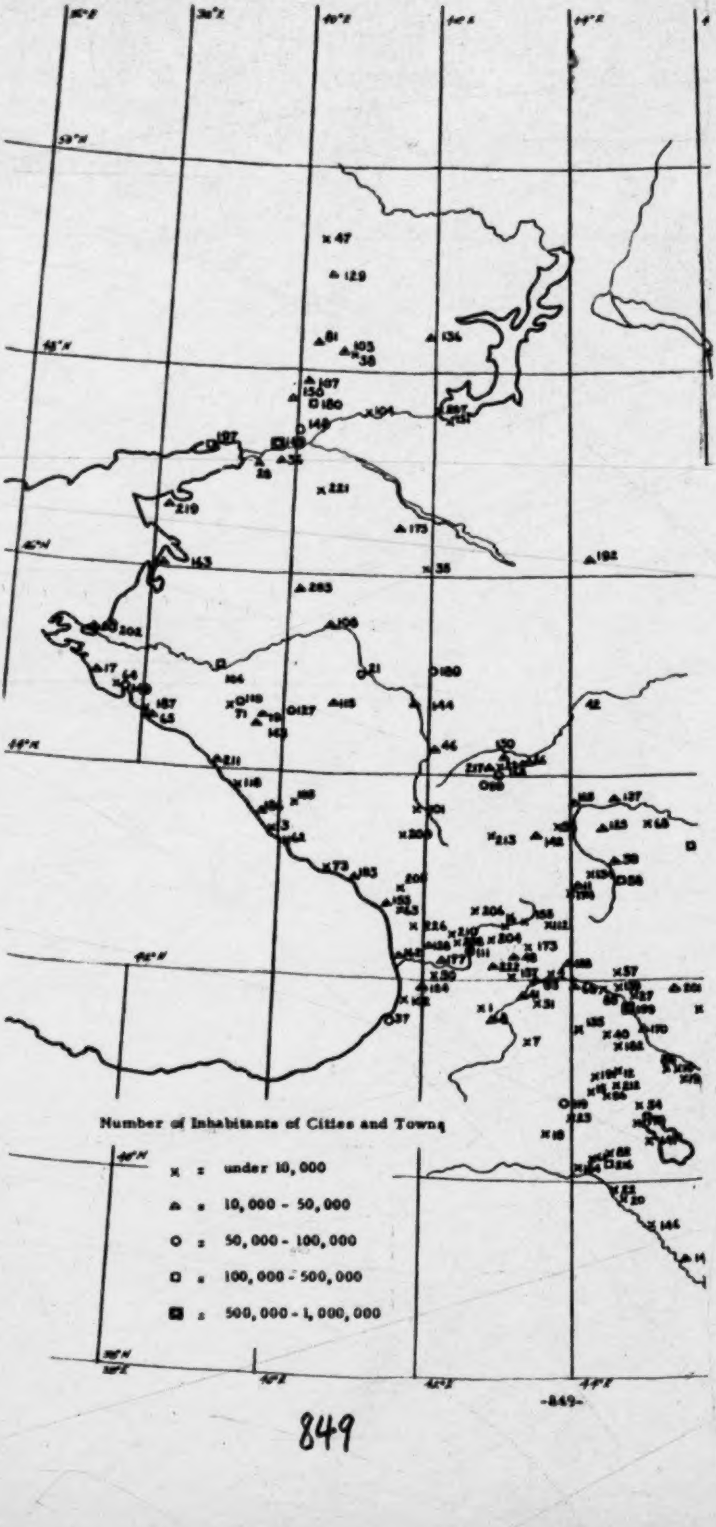
PEOPLES AND LANGUAGES OF THE CAUCASUS

LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION RESEARCH CENTER COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY - 1952

C. A. 795 162 The population of Soviet Armenia is estimated to be close to 1,500,000 (1939 census, 1,280,000; 1947 estimate, 1,345,000). Of this total a little more than 85 per cent are Armenians, nearly all presumably in communion with the Armenian Apostolic Church. There are some 130,000 Azerbaijani Turks of the Shiite sect, and about 50,000 Kurds of the Shafiite sect. In addition, there are several thousand Yezidis (devil-worshippers), Nestorians, Russians and Georgians. No information is available concerning these minor groups C. A. 346 and their religious institutions. Whatever places of worship the Russians, Nestorians, Georgians and Yezidis might have had prior to the Russian Revolution, they certainly are not in existence now.

The more numerous Kurds perhaps did have certain places of worship but none seem to remain today; at least there is nothing to indicate that they have such places. For the Azerbaijani Turks there was an old imposing and historic mosque in Erivan, a landmark in the city for centuries. It was still there twenty years ago, a relic of the old era. If still intact, it may be used by the several thousand Azerbaijanis of that city as well as by the Turks. C. A. 793 Judging by the old order or organization, the titular spiritual head of the Azerbaijani Turks in Soviet Armenia and his followers there owe allegiance to the Grand Mufty (or the Chief Imam) in Baku. The Grand Mufty probably has his

361
162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Number of Inhabitants of Cities and Towns

849

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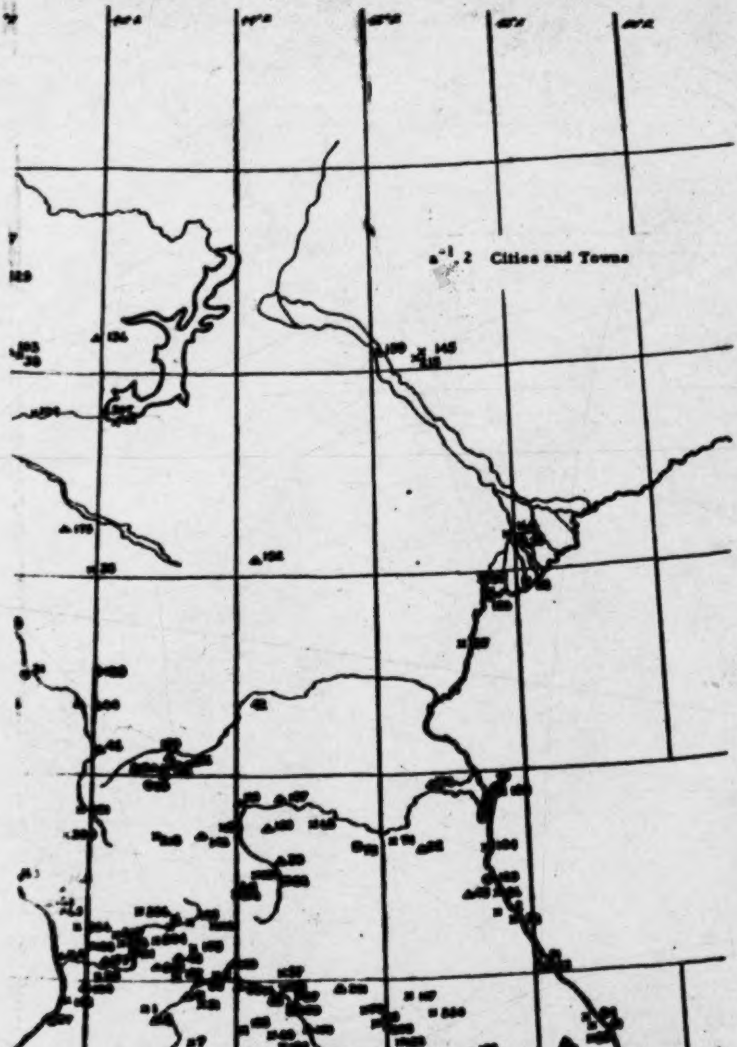
162


a-1, 2 Cities and Towns
and Towns

3. *Poles*
4. *Bohemians* (and other Slavs)
5. *Germans*
6. *Greeks*
7. *Armenians*
8. *Kurds*
9. *Ossetes*
    - *a*) Alaghir
    - *b*) Kurtalinsk Ossetes
    - *c*) Tagaurians
    - *d*) Tualti, etc.
10. *Persians*
11. *Talysh*
12. *Tat*

B. Mongols (Kalmuks)

C. Turks

1. *Azerbaijani Tartars*
2. *Karachai*
3. *Kirghiz*
4. *Kumyks*
5. *Nogai*
6. *Osmanli Turks*
7. *Balkarians*
8. *Turkomans*
9. *Karapapaks*

D. Semites

1. *Aissores*
2. *Arabs*
3. *Mountain and other Jews*

E. Finno-Ugrians

1. *Esthonians*
2. *Mordovanians*

Population of Caucasia: Finno-Ugrians and Semites, 1.1% ; Turco-Mongols, 19.2% ; 162
Indo-Europeans of Iranian stock, in the Caucasus since 1,000 B.C., 18.4% ; Indo-Europeans who immigrated in relatively recent times, 37.3% ; true Caucasians, 24%.

Esthonians : 2,400. Arabs : 900. Mt. Jews : 26,000. Other Jews : 24,000. Chaldeans : 12,000. Nogai : 23,000. Kumyks : 94,800. Karachai : 55,000. Balkarians : 33,000. Turkomans : 11,000. Karapapaks : 6,300. Azerbaijani : 2,274,000. Kalmucks : 134,000. Russians : 2,400,000. Ukrainians : 1,600,000. Poles : 4,000. Germans : 60,000. Greeks : 100,000. Moldovanians : 7,000. Armenians : 2,151,000. Ossetes : 354,000. Tat : 150,000. Talysh : 90,000. Kurds : 45,000. Persians : 50,000. West Cherkess : 88,000. East Cherkess : 164,000. Abkhaz : 58,000. Chechens proper : 407,000, Ingushi : 92,000. Bats : 2,500. Avars : 159,000. Andi : 7,700. Botlikh : 2,800. Godoberi : 1,400. Karatai : 5,200. Akhvakh : 3,700. Chamalal : 3,500. T'indi : 3,700. Dido : 3,200. Khvarshi : 1,000. Kapuchi : 1,500. Nakhada : 130. Laks : 40,000. Dargwa : 122,000. Kubachi : 2,400. Kurins : 165,000. Aghulians : 7,000. Budukh : 2,000. Dzhek : 10,000. Tabassaranians : 30,000. Rutulians : 12,000. Tsakhur : 11,000. Archi : 859. Udins : 2,800. Khinalugs : 2,000.

These figures are based on R. Bleichsteiner, "Die Völker des Kaukasus," *Asien-Berichte*, V (1944), Heft 22 ; R. Bleichsteiner, "Die kaukasische Sprachgruppe," *Anthropos*, XXXII (1937), pp. 61—74 ; *Izvestija* of April 29, 1940 ; A. Dirr, "Anthropologische und ethnographische Uebersicht über die Völker des Kaukasus," *Petermann's Mitt.*, LVIII (1912), No. 1, pp. 17—19. We have not included the less important non-Caucasian peoples as the Bulgarians, Bohemians, *etc.* It is to be noted also that the Caucasians living outside of the Caucasus are not included either, *e. g.*, only 700 Laz are indicated because the other 63,000 live in Turkey. The Gurians and Adzhars are included with the figure for the Georgians : some authors wrongly classify them as independent peoples.

We may go a step further and say that if it is the wife who secures the 595 family economically and religiously, the family will be respected by others in 554 proportion to the number of mothers it has. In a word, the *social* status of the family depends on the economic and religious status, and these in turn depend very much on the number of wives. Doubtless, investment in wives is the best investment of any North Caucasian family.

Polygyny being part and parcel of the family organization of the North Caucasian peoples, we must, therefore, in seeking the origin of the institution, go back beyond Islamic times, beyond Christian and Avestic times, and perhaps beyond historical times. North Caucasian polygyny was born when the North Caucasian family organization was born.

A corollary to the question regarding the origin of polygyny in North 581 Caucasia is the enquiry into the motives for polygynous unions. The sexual factor has relatively little significance. Not lust, not desire to have a young wife, not a surplus of women, but craving for a large family, for many labourers, for economic and religious prepetuation of the family, for the rise in social prestige—these are the motives that generally induce a man to marry a second wife.

(3) A glance at Table 5 under the columns "Usually restricted to bigyny" and "Enjoyed by rich alone" will reveal that plural marriages among the North Caucasian peoples and their neighbours are usually cases of *bigamy* and that polygyny is more the exception than the rule. This state of affairs would seem to contradict what we have just said about the importance of polygyny. Why is this all-important institution practiced only by a *few* and generally *limited* to one and at the most two additional wives? Why this difference in theory and practice? This fact is all the more striking because all our North Caucasian [795] peoples are Mohammedans and according to the Koran, iv. 3 and Islamic tradition everyone is entitled to have up to four wives.

The first reason, and no doubt, the most important one is that Nature 162 ● herself prevents universal polygyny. The relative number of males and females 595 is dictated by a biological law, the sex ratio rarely exceeding 100:110 in favour of either sex.[33] Usually the ratio is 106 males to 100 females, but, we must remember, child mortality is far greater among boys than girls, so that in the long run the ratio of marriageable persons is about 100:100.[34] Nowhere in the world does it approximate a 1:2 ratio, which would be necessary to make bigyny a general practice.[35]

Theoretically speaking, a surplus of women could result in the Caucasus from blood-feuds, dangerous occupations, infanticide, and other major disturbances affecting the *male* population alone. Such a preponderance of female sex would necessitate many of them remaining unmarried or several women would be obliged to marry one man. But are there such major disturbances affecting the sex ratio in the Caucasus? Since the Soviet government prohibits polygyny and in recent decades polygyny has become extremely rare, it would seem much

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[33] R. H. Lowie, *An Introduction to Cultural Anthropology*, (New York, 1947), p. 243.

[34] Günther, *Formen und Urgeschichte der Ehe*, p. 100.

[35] R. H. Lowie, *Social Organization*, p. 113.

162 595 more methodologically correct to study the relation of sex ratio to polygyny in *pre-Soviet* times. The Russian Imperial Geographic Society published the following statistics for the year 1897 in the *Isvěstija Kavkazskago Otděla* (XII [1898], pp. 27 f). These statistics are sufficiently reliable, and even if they disagree with other statistics of this period, the discrepencies do not affect our essential argument: the sex ratio is a serious hindrance to the practice of polygyny.[36]

TABLE 6

Population of Caucasia in 1897

A. North Caucasus

GOVERNMENT	PROVINCE (County)	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Kuban		976,900	945,873	1,922,773
	Ekaterinodar	124,789	119,138	243,927
	Batalpashinsk	110,824	107,401	218,225
	Yeysk	139,923	136,713	276,636
	Maikop	145,138	139,030	284,168
	Kavkaz	126,565	122,736	249,301
	Labinsk	155,615	152,222	307,837
	Teminsk	174,046	168,633	342,679
Terek		487,489	445,996	933,485
	Vladikavkaz	73,461	64,372	137,833
	Grozny	119,615	108,033	227,648
	Kizlyar	51,715	48,035	99,750
	Nalchik	53,202	49,721	102,223
	Pyatigorsk	93,403	96,801	180,204
	Tsundzhensk	59,122	56,775	115,897
	Khasan-Yurt	36,971	32,259	69,230
Stavropol		446,963	429,335	876,298
	Stavropol	84,473	81,732	166,205
	Alexandropol	91,758	89,146	180,904
	Medveyzhensk	117,761	115,999	233,760
	Novogrigoryevsk	126,583	121,861	248,444
	Others	26,388	20,597	46,985

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[36] Besides the statistics of the Russian Imperial Geographic Society of 1897 which we quote below, there are also the following collections of statistics for this period: *Pamjatnaja knižka* (1895), pp. 165—405, which contains very detail statistics of Daghestan indicating the number of households, male and female population of each village; SSKG, V (1870), pp. 51—58, VI (1872), appendix pp. 1—65, VIII (1875), pp. 1—17 (Sostav naselenija Dagestanskoj Oblasti), IX (1876), pp. 20—29 for Andi Province, pp. 4—19 for Western Daghestan, pp. 52 ff for Sakataly; *Sbornik svědenij o Kavkazě*, nine large quarto volumes edited by a special statistical committee under the capable leadership of Seidlitz, especially useful are volumes V (1879) and VIII (1885); *Zapiski Kavkazskago Otděla Imperatorskago Russkago Geografičeskago Obščestva*, V (1862), pp. 135—151 for general statistics, VIII (1873), pp. 1—49 for Daghestan, XVIII (1896); *Terskij Sbornik*, II (1892), pp. 98—102.

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GOVERNMENT	PROVINCE (County)	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Daghestan		300,155	286,481	586,636
	Temir-Khan-Shura	51,127	42,716	93,846
	Avar Province	18,732	18,498	37,230
	Andi	23,546	23,447	46,993
	Gunib	28,641	29,953	58,594
	Dargwa	40,514	41,949	82,463
	Lak (Kazikumukh)	26,368	27,297	53,665
	Kaitago-Tabassaran	47,547	42,159	89,706
	Kurin	39,308	37,241	76,549
	Samur	24,372	23,221	47,593

B. South Caucasus

GOVERNMENT	PROVINCE (County)	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Tiflis		526,349	432,826	958,775
	Tiflis	133,459	94,321	227,780
	Akhalkalak	38,754	34,608	73,362
	Akhaltsikh	37,479	31,665	69,144
	Borchalinsk	104,183	87,473	191,656
	Dushet	37,667	32,258	69,925
	Telav	34,633	30,516	65,149
	Tioneti	18,894	17,944	36,438
	Signakh	53,950	46,147	100,097
Kutais		567,353	508,468	1,075,861
	Kutais	115,395	107,932	223,327
	Artvinsk	29,575	26,881	56,456
	Batum	50,832	34,744	85,576
	Zugdidi	60,577	57,046	117,623
	Lekhgumsk	25,987	24,530	50,517
	Ozurgeti	47,018	45,194	92,212
	Rachinsk	37,728	35,014	72,742
	Tsenaksk	61,558	57,626	119,184
	Sharopansk	83,558	74,168	157,726
	Sukhum	55,165	45,333	100,498
Baku		437,779	351,880	789,659
	Baku	104,420	73,186	177,606
	Gerkchaysk	50,507	50,156	109,663
	Dzhevatsk	48,789	36,267	85,065
	Kuba	61,732	50,469	112,200
	Shemakha	66,547	57,063	123,610

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GOVERNMENT	PROVINCE (County)	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Elizabethpol		479,433	392,124	871,557
	Elizabethpol	90,053	72,125	162,178
	Aresh	33,938	28,979	62,917
	Dzhevanshirsk	37,602	29,403	67,005
	Dzhebraysk	37,001	30,122	67,123
	Tsangezursk	77,074	64,990	142,064
	Kazakh	64,117	48,351	112,468
	Nukhinsk	63,129	53,933	117,062
	Shusha	76,519	64,221	140,740
Erivan		429,689	375,068	804,757
	Erivan	69,588	57,484	127,072
	Alexandropol	88,443	74,992	163,435
	Nakhichevan	53,466	47,476	100,942
	Novobayazetsk	64,225	59,614	123,839
	Surmaly	47,391	41,453	88,844
	Sharup-Daralagezsk	40,968	35,014	75,982
	Echmiadzin	65,608	59,035	124,643
Chernomorsk		31,760	22,468	54,228
	Novopossiysk	19,810	13,945	33,955
	Tuapsinsk	4,346	3,674	8,020
	Sochinsk	7,604	5,549	13,253
Kars		162,723	129,775	292,498
	Kars	76,845	58,539	135,384
	Ardagan	34,933	30,734	65,667
	Kagyzmansk	33,838	25,888	59,726
	Olti	17,107	14,614	31,721

C. Total

Total in NORTH CAUCASUS	2,211,507	2,107,685	4,319,192
Total in SOUTH CAUCASUS	2,674,547	2,249,956	4,929,503
ENTIRE CAUCASUS	4,891,054	4,357,641	9,248,695

A closer examination of these statistics will show that in Northwest Caucasus the female population is *smaller* than the male. However the disproportion is not considerable, varying between 100:102 to 100:104.7. In other words, towards the close of the last century there was, according to our statistics, not only no surplus of women but not enough for every man to have *one* wife.

This deficiency of female mates is certainly one of the main reasons for the infrequency of polygyny despite the great value placed on the institution. 162 595

The statistics given for Chechnia reveal a similar situation. And, according to Vertepov, the disproportion was especially great in Ingushetia, 115 men to every 100 women.[37] This is indeed striking because Grabovskij claimed, as we have seen, that plural marriages were "very frequent" in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.[38] "Many" Ingushi had two wives and sometimes three.[39] Even "poor" Ingushi had additional wives.[40] The frequent cases of polygyny [587] in Ingushetia in spite of the unusual surplus of men can perhaps be explained by the strict obligation of the widow to marry her deceased husband's brother. According to Kovalevskij, the levirate among the Chechens was, practically speaking, an obligation, whereas among the Lesghians it was facultative *(infra*, pp. *71* f). Levirate would also explain why even "poor" Ingushi were polygynists; it would also explain why "many" Ingushi had more than one wife.

The sex ratio of the Lesghians, as presented in our statistics, differs somewhat from that of the rest of the Caucasians. Here, in Daghestan, we do have districts with a preponderance of female sex, but it must be noted, the difference is so small that the surplus women could hardly make polygyny a frequent practice. Thus the Avar, Andi, Gunib, Dargwa, Kazikumuk, Kurin and Samur provinces all have practically a 100:100 ratio. The Kaitago-Tabassaran Province has the highest proportion in favour of women, but the difference 100:105 is insignificant. Hence, the balance between the male and female population is a contributing factor to the infrequency of polygyny.[41]

But besides this biological reason there is the universally valid economic 595 reason. Supposing that there were a surplus of women in the Caucasus, there 583 would still be great financial difficulties that would prevent polygyny from becoming general. The poor Caucasian considers himself quite fortunate if he manages to gather enough jingling rubles or mooing cows to purchase one wife, let alone a second or a third.[42] In fact, even the rich Caucasian would find it difficult to purchase a second wife, because the bride price always corresponds to the economic and social position of the contracting parties. Ladyženskij expressly maintains that what keeps the Kabardian and the Cherkess in general menfolk as gentlemen of leisure, the women bearing the burden of the family work practically by themselves.[38] 462

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[37] G. Vertepov, "Inguši," *Terskij Sbornik*, II (1892), No. 2, p. 99.

[38] Grabovskij, "Ekonomičeskij i domašnij byt žitelej gorskago učastka Inguševskago okruga," SSKG, III (1870), p. 21. Dubrovin is of the same opinion: *Istorija*, Tome I, Bk. I, p. 430.

[39] Grabovskij, *l. c.*

[40] Grabovskij, *l. c.*

[41] In 1926 the sex ratio for Daghestan was practically a perfect balance, 100:103 in favor of the female sex (383,000 males to 405,000 females). F. Nansen, *Through the Caucasus to the Volga*, p. 96.
According to official statistics of 1930 there were more men than women living in the *cities* of Daghestan (1,000 men to 931 women); in the country the proportion was 1,000 men to 1,048 women. R. Kherumian, "Contribution à l'Anthropologie du Caucase," *L'Anthropologie*, LII (1948), No. 1—2, p. 44.
It seems to be quite natural that the city population should show a preponderance of male sex: a considerable portion of the city population are labourers and merchants from various parts of Caucasia, Russia, and Armenia.

[42] A. Ladyženskij, FT, p. 195.

The NORTHEASTERN CAUCASIANS. Practically all the work in the house and in the field is done by the women, while the men usually just stand idly by. The tasks done by the men are generally only seasonal, such as hay-cutting, woodchopping, and ploughing. The women, on the other hand, must slave day after day, doing very strenuous work. And even when they have finished their work out in the field and their other chores, they are kept busy sewing and mending clothes, etc. In a word, life in Chechnia and Ingushetia is that of busy bees and lazy drones.[39] Of course, today there is a marked improvement in the position of the female sex. Even if we allow for the frequent exaggeration of pre-Soviet explorers and *adat* collectors, we cannot deny that the Ingush women were obliged to bear a terribly disproportionate share of the family work. In "The Collection of *Adats* for the Ingush Province of the 1860's" we read: "Only very recently the natives of the Ingush Province, according to an ancient custom, considered the woman a work-animal, a 'thing,' not a being possessing human personality."[40] Vertepov in his monograph on the Ingushi attributes the disproportion in the Ingush sex ratio to the disproportionate division of work. His supposition is confirmed by the fact that the Ingushi of the plains have a much more equal division of labour and at the same time the sex ratio is much more normal.

TABLE 17

Ingush Sex Ratio (Vertepov, "Inguši," **Terskij Sbornik**, II [1892], No. 2, p. 99) [162]

Location	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Mountains	53.5%	46.5%	115 : 100
Lowlands	51.2%	48.8%	104.9 : 100

The mountaineers of Daghestan belong to the same class of "idlers" as the other North Caucasians.[41] The Avar women must carry loads of wood and hay sometimes from great distances, while the men only idle their time away. Women carry as much as 120 pounds (three *puds*) at a time.[42] L'vov has painted the lot 512

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[38] Dubrovin, *Istorija*, I, ii, p. 42.

[39] Baddeley, *op. cit.*, I, pp. 60, 93; Dubrovin, *Istorija*, I, i, p. 437; R. Erckert, *Der Kaukasus*, p. 137; Engelhardt und Parrot, *Reise in die Krym und den Kaukasus*, I, p. 242; Klaproth, "Voyage au Mont Caucase," *Nouvelle Bibliotheque*, XI, p. 175.

[40] Leontovič, II, p. 169, § 115: "Ešče ves'ma nedavno tuzemcy, naseljajuščie Inguševskij okrug, po obyčaju dobrago starago vremeni smotreli na ženščin, kak na rabočij skot, sčitali ženščinu vešč'ju, ne podozrevaja v nej nikakoj čelovečeskoj ličnosti."

[41] Cf. Omarov, "Kak živut Laki," SSKG, IV (1871), pp. 1—24, where find long detailed account of harvest and work out in field.

[42] Abercromby, *A Trip through the Eastern Caucasus*," p. 101.

8: Lǔzbetak

RHl Caucasia RHl

191
162

A	B	C
D	E	F

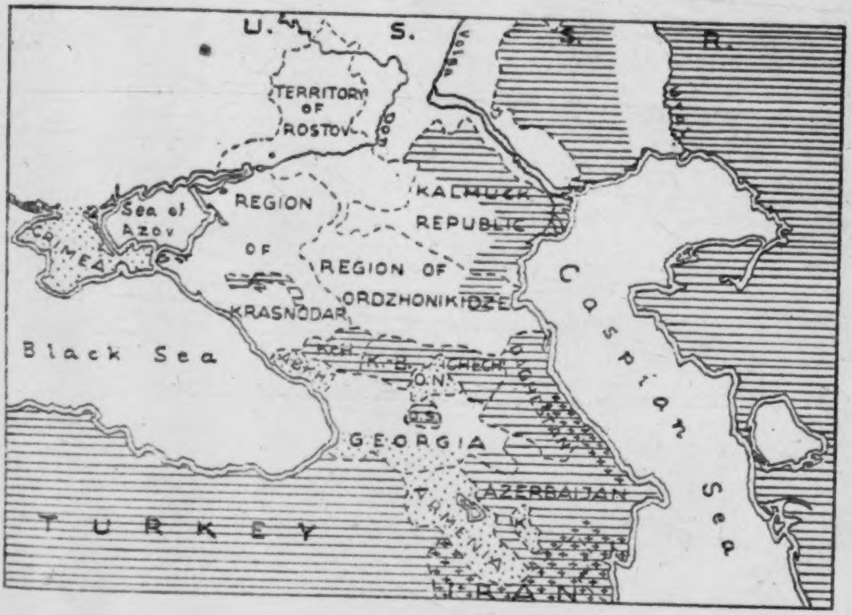
Chart of position of
Sections of end map.

[Facing end map]

MAP III

795
162

Islamism in the Caucasus and Neighbouring Territory


U. S. S. R.
TERRITORY OF ROSTOV
Volga
Don
Sea of Azov
CRIMEA
REGION OF KRASNODAR
A
KALMUCK REPUBLIC
REGION OF ORDZHONIKIDZE
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Kch.
Abkh.
K.-B.
CHECH.
O.N.
O.S.
DAGHESTAN
GEORGIA
AZERBAIJAN
ARMENIA
K.
TURKEY
IRAN

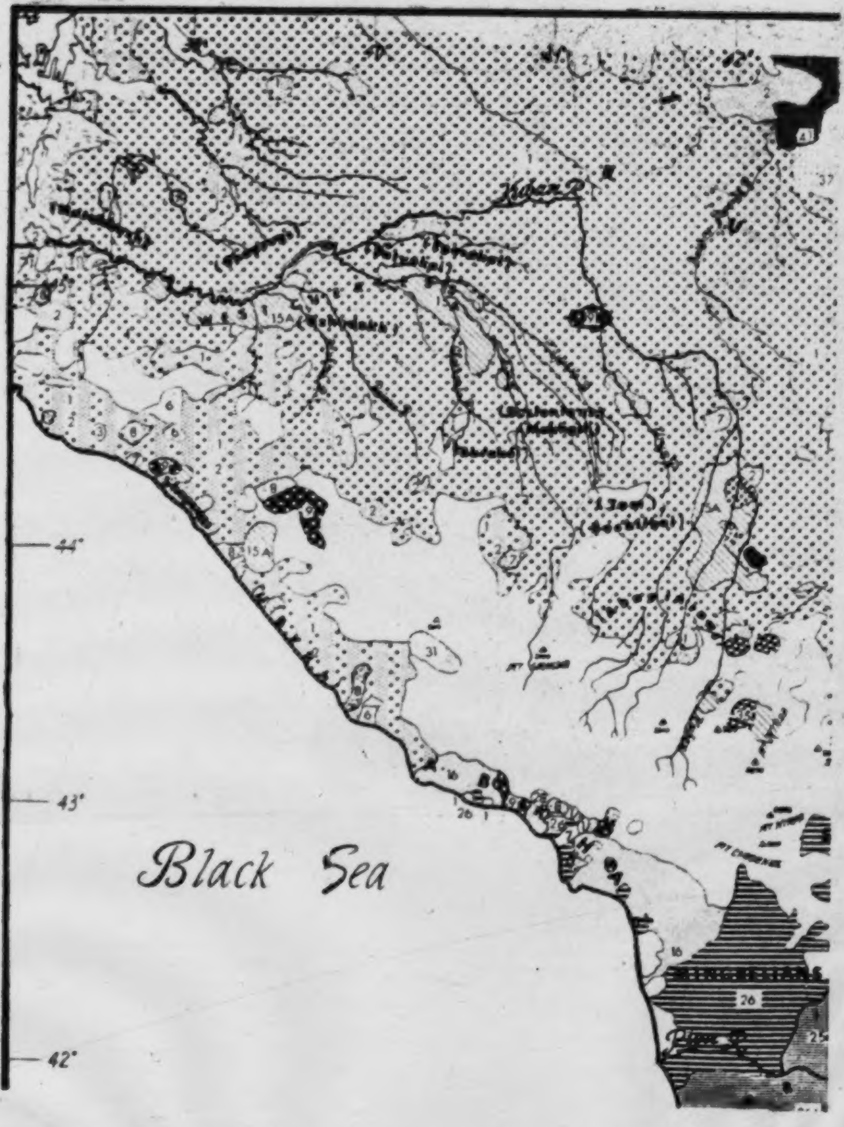
Abbreviations:
A. — Autonomous Territory of the Adyghé
Abkh. = Abkhazia
Chech. — Chechnia
K. — Karabagh
K. B. — Kabarda-Balkaria
Kch. — Karachai
O. N. — North Ossetia
O. S. — South Ossetia

Sunnites in the majority ═══
Shiites in the majority ++++
Islamites (Sunnites and Shiites) in the minority ⁞⁞⁞⁞

After G. Zawadowski, "Situation de l'Islam en U.R.S.S. (1939—1945)," *En Terre d'Islam*, XXI (1946), No. 33.

8: [illegible]betak E-4 (no date) 1951 RHI Caucasus RHI

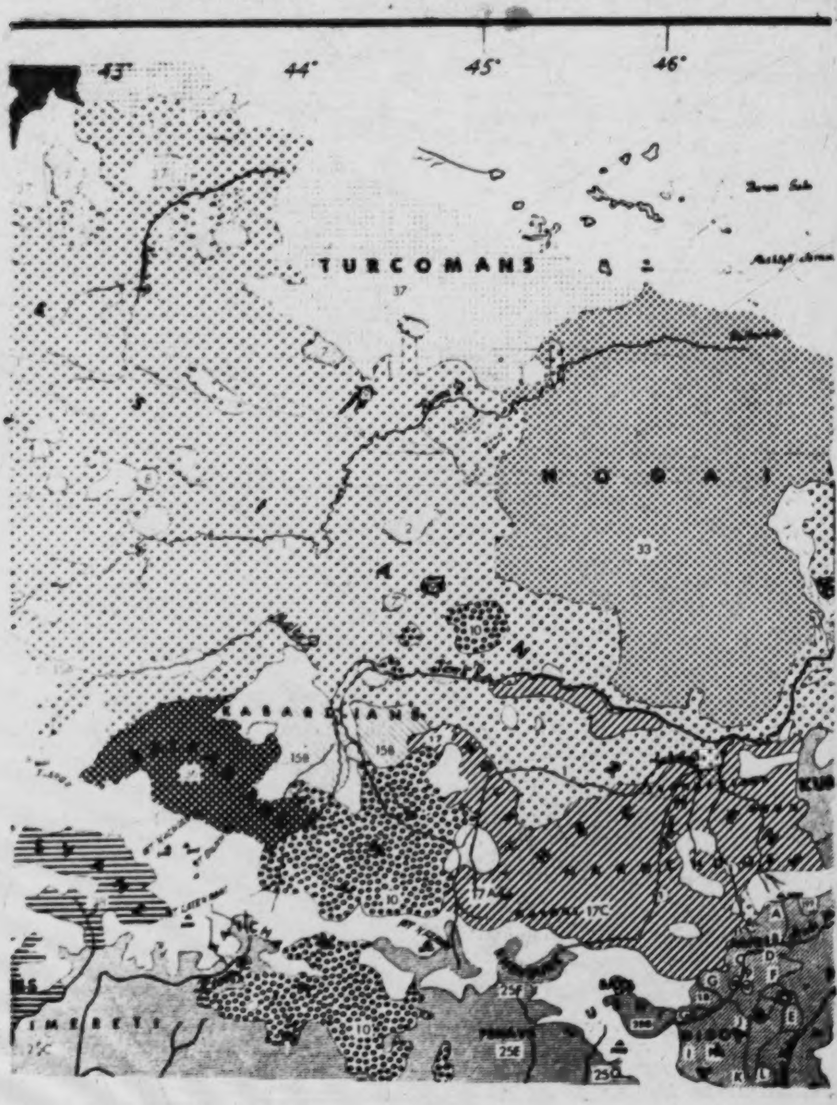
191
162



Kuban R.
44°
43°
42°
Black Sea
15A
31
26
41
37
MINGRELIANS

[End map A]

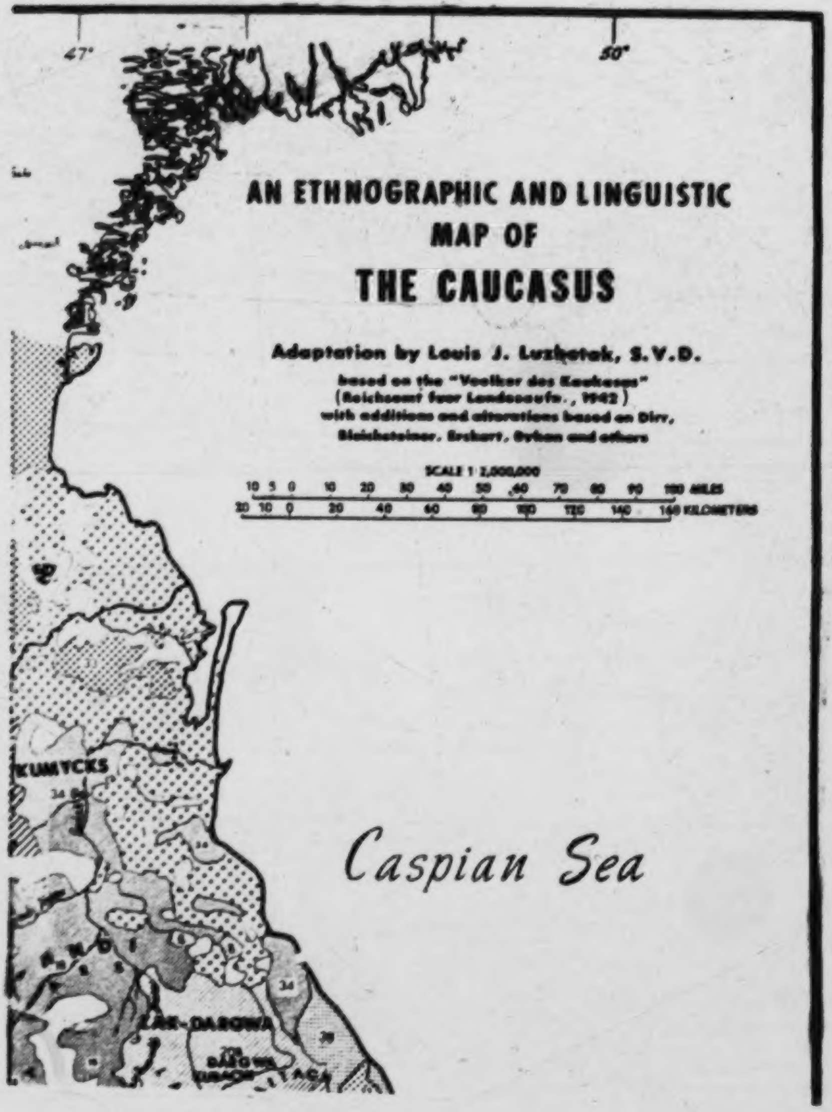
8: Lužbetak E-4 (no date) 1951 RHI Caucasia RHI


43°
44°
45°
46°
TURCOMANS
37
NOGAI
33
2
10
KABARDIANS
15B
17C
10
IMERETI
25C
25F
25E
25D
KUM
A
B
D
E
F
G
I
K
L

[End map B]

S: Lužbetak E-4 (no date) 1951 RHI Caucasia RHI

191
162


47°
50°
KUMYCKS
34
ANDI
LAK-DARGWA
DARGWA
34
38
Caspian Sea

AN ETHNOGRAPHIC AND LINGUISTIC MAP OF
THE CAUCASUS

Adaptation by Louis J. Luzbetak, S.V.D.

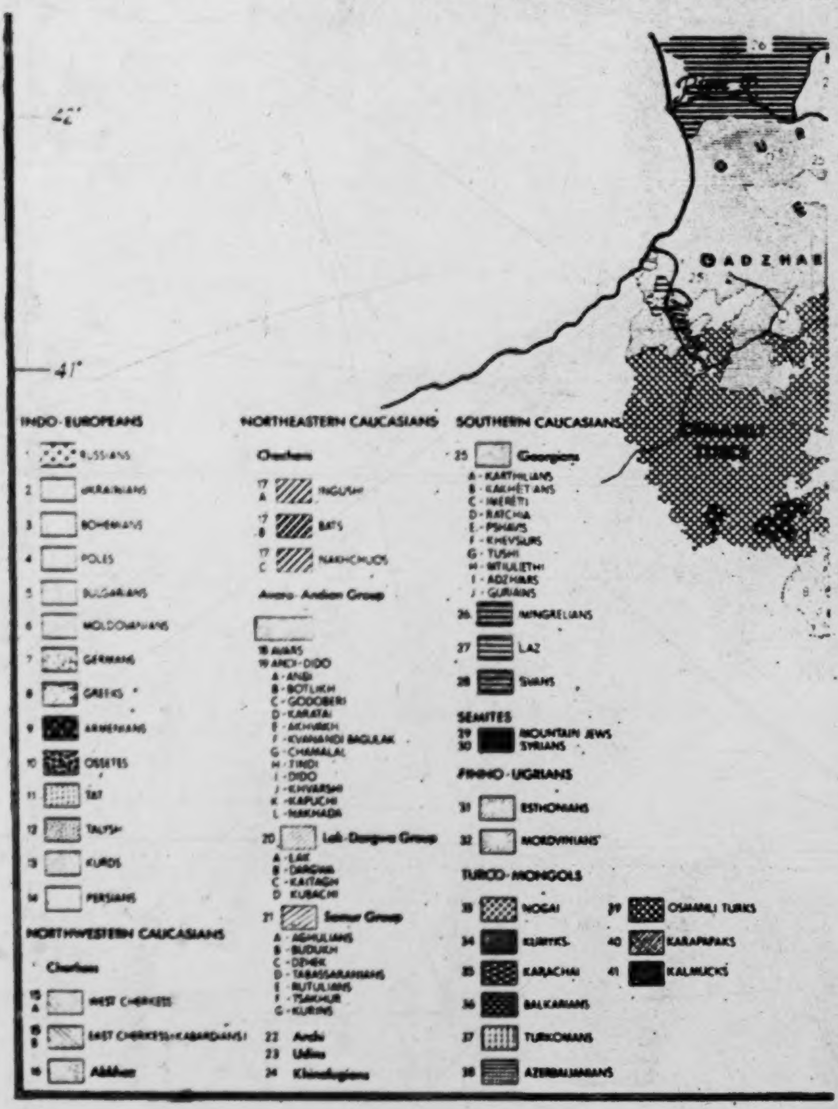
based on the "Voelker des Kaukasus"
(Reichsamt fuer Landesaufn., 1942)
with additions and alterations based on Dirr,
Bleichsteiner, Erckert, Byhan and others

SCALE 1: 2,000,000
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 MILES
20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 KILOMETERS

[End map C]

191
162

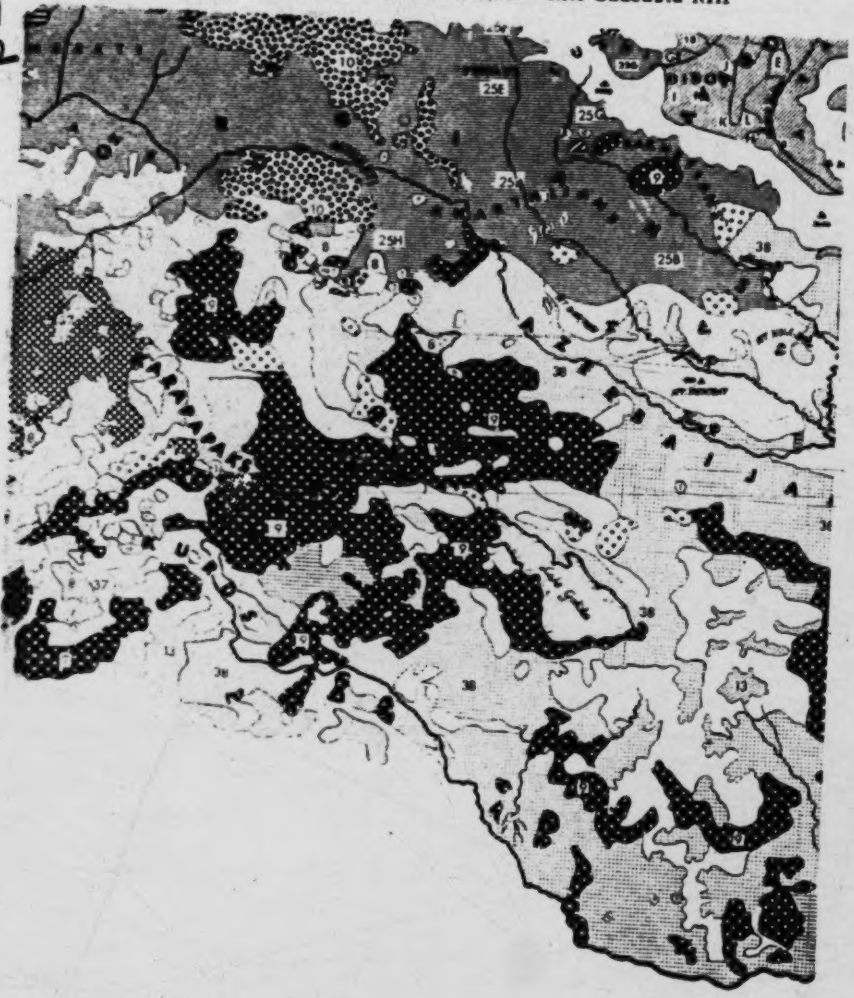
S: Lužbetak E-4 (no date) 1951 RH1 Caucasia RH1


42°
41°
ADZHAR
25
26
INDO-EUROPEANS
1 RUSSIANS
2 UKRAINIANS
3 BOHEMIANS
4 POLES
5 BULGARIANS
6 MOLDOVANIANS
7 GERMANS
8 GREEKS
9 ARMENIANS
10 OSSETES
11 TAT
12 TALYSH
13 KURDS
14 PERSIANS
NORTHWESTERN CAUCASIANS
Cherkess
15 A WEST CHERKESS
15 B EAST CHERKESS (KABARDANS)
16 Abkhaz
NORTHEASTERN CAUCASIANS
Chechens
17 A INGUSH
17 B BATS
17 C NAKHCHUOS
Avaro-Andian Group
18 AVARS
19 ANDI-DIDO
A - ANDI
B - BOTLIKH
C - GODOBERI
D - KARATAI
E - AKHVAKH
F - KVANANDI BAGULAK
G - CHAMALAL
H - TINDI
I - DIDO
J - KHVARSHI
K - KAPUCHI
L - HAKHADA
20 Lak-Dargwa Group
A - LAK
B - DARGWA
C - KAITAGH
D KUBACHI
21 Samur Group
A - AGHULIANS
B - BUDUKH
C - DZHEK
D - TABASSARANIANS
E - RUTULIANS
F - TSAKHUR
G - KURINS
22 Archi
23 Udins
24 Khinalugians
SOUTHERN CAUCASIANS
25 Georgians
A - KARTHLIANS
B - KAKHETIANS
C - IMERETI
D - RATCHIA
E - PSHAVS
F - KHEVSURS
G - TUSHI
H - MTIULIETHI
I - ADZHARS
J - GURIANS
26 MINGRELIANS
27 LAZ
28 SVANS
SEMITES
29 MOUNTAIN JEWS
30 SYRIANS
FINNO-UGRIANS
31 ESTHONIANS
32 MORDVINIANS
TURCO-MONGOLS
33 NOGAI
34 KUMYKS
35 KARACHAI
36 BALKARIANS
37 TURKOMANS
38 AZERBAIJANIANS
39 OSMANLI TURKS
40 KARAPAPAKS
41 KALMUCKS

[End map D]

191
162

8: Lužbetak E-4 (no date [illegible] RHl Caucasia RHl


DIDO
KARAPAPAKS
KURDS
AZERBAIJAN
10
25E
25G
25
25H
25B
8
9
38
13
37

[End map E]

191
162

S: Lužbetak E-4 (no date) 1951 RHI Caucasia RHI

DARGWA
38
DARGWA
KUBACHI
KAITAGH
20C
20A
20D
14
20G
38
36
ANIANS
9
12

[End map F]

Republic aggregating approximately 1,500,000 inhabitants. This Republic – officially called 'Autonomous Mountain Socialist Soviet Republic' – (Gorskaya A.S.S.R.) – was formed by a decree of January 20th, 1920. Its capital was the city of Vladikavkaz. The Republic* comprised no fewer than seven different Caucasian peoples: Kabardinians, Chechens, Circassians (Cherkess), Ingush, Ossetins, Balkars and Karachay. S.U. 634 528 Ca. 642 [1629]

In its original form the Mountain Republic remained in being for only about twenty months. The Russian communist rulers apparently felt that the promotion of unity among the North Caucasus peoples was not in the interest of Soviet centralism and that it was safer to have them split up again into several single units. The disintegration of the Mountain Republic started in September 1921 when the Kabardinians were given a special Autonomous Province. In January 1922 three more peoples seceded from the Republic. The Balkars were made to join the Kabardinian Autonomous Province and the Karachay and the Cherkess were given a joint Autonomous Province. In December 1922 the Chechens were induced to set up an Autonomous Province of their own, which left only the Ossetins and the Ingush, in the Mountain Republic. In July 1924 both these peoples were endowed with separate territorial units of their own. The experiment of a united North Caucasus Republic was thus finally terminated. Administrative changes in the Northern Caucasus continued even after the end of the Mountain Republic. In April 1926 the Karachay-Cherkess Autonomous Province was divided into two provinces; and in January 1934 the Ingush merged with the Chechens into a single Autonomous Province. S.U. [631]

The autonomy which the Northern Caucasus peoples had enjoyed existed very largely on paper. In reality they were administered up to 1934 from Rostov, the capital of the huge North Caucasus Territory, which was almost as large as Great Britain and Eire combined. The Executive Committee of the North Caucasus Territory (Krayispolkom) was entitled to overrule any decisions taken by the various Autonomous Provinces. In 1934 the Soviet bureaucracy administering the multinational parts of the North Caucasus region moved from Rostov to Vladikavkaz. Only in December 1936 did the mountaineers gain a greater say in the management of their affairs through the transformation of three Autonomous Provinces into Republics (Kabardinian-Balkar A.S.S.R., Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R. and Northern Ossetin A.S.S.R.).

The repeated shifting of the Northern Caucasus peoples from one territorial unit to another had left untouched the real problem: how to make the mountaineers into reliable Soviet citizens and how to associate them with the socialist transformation of society. The continual changes in the administrative boundaries had hindered rather than encouraged these tasks. They had rendered particularly difficult the recruiting of administrative personnel from among the local peoples and the intro-

*[Cf. category 642, p. 182 -- Analyst]

Ca
771 during the summer holidays all that the Soviet authorities wished them
[370 to disregard. A number of Ingush party and Communist Youth League
members, instead of working against the influence of religion, used themselves to go to the mosques to pray.[7]

Ca
647 The difficulties existing between the Soviet authorities and the Chech-
191 ens and Ingush[1] were not exclusively due to the Bolshevik failure to understand the importance of the religious factor in the life of the mountaineers. There were also extraordinary difficulties of a technical nature, due to the fact that the directives of the central administration were issued in the Russian language and therefore did not reach the Chechen-Ingush masses. Being unable fully to understand the orders received, the local Soviet organs either could not carry them out, or falsified the decisions of the party and of the administration.[8]

GROZNY – THE OIL CITY

Ca
178 It was the tremendous dead weight of the predominantly Russian capital of Chechenia that prevented the implementation of any genuine Chechen autonomy and finally spelled the doom of the Chechen people. The actual liquidation of the Chechens would probably not have occurred had not the largest town in their homeland become an oil city, and indeed, one of the most important oil centres of the U.S.S.R.

Ca
315 This oil city had developed out of the little fortress of Grozny[2]. Al-
S.U. though Grozny oilfields had been discovered as early as 1833, they were
315 hardly exploited at all in the nineteenth century. In 1912, however, they already supplied 11·5 per cent of the entire Russian oil. Between 1913 and 1917 this figure had risen to 16·7 per cent, and in the following four years to nearly 25 per cent. By 1937 the proportion of Grozny oil to total Russian oil production had fallen to 9·25 per cent, but in terms of absolute figures this output represented an increase of 234 per cent,
Ca. compared to that before the First World War. The development of
361 Grozny as an oil centre made for an increase of the population on an
● 162 'American scale'. In 1890 the place had no more than 6,000 inhabitants, against 34,067 in 1913, 97,095 in 1926 and 172,468 in 1939. It need hardly be added that the Chechens and Ingush, peoples consisting of shepherds and peasants, could not contribute anything worth mentioning to the rise of the town which was styled, almost ironically, 'Capital of the Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R.'. Among the oilworkers of Grozny there were probably at no time more than one-tenth of 'natives', and until 1936 there were but 9·7 per cent.

Ca
177 Unlike so many cities in the Soviet Union, Grozny never changed its name under the Soviet régime, despite the imperialistic history connected
S.U. with it. As a matter of fact, it was the Soviet oil city of Grozny which
583 spelled the doom of the Chechens and not the little fortress which

[1] [Cf. category 116, pp. 186-188, R1 Sov. Union; 21: Kolarz -- Analyst]

[2] [Cf. category 116, p. 186, R1 Sov. Union; 21: Kolarz -- Analyst]

21: Kolarz J-4 (no date) 1952 R1 Soviet Union R1
Caucasia RH1

[Osset]

territory comprising 1,200 square miles was a national triumph for Georgia, for it enabled her, for the first time, to spread out to the north of the Caucasus. S.U. 563 634

A 'GOOD' PEOPLE – THE OSSETINS

After the expulsion of the Chechens from their homeland the Ossetins became the largest mountain people of the Northern Caucasus. In 1939 there were altogether 354,000 Ossetins in the U.S.S.R. of whom slightly less than two-thirds lived in the Autonomous Republic of Northern Ossetia, with which we are here primarily concerned, and about one-third in the Southern Ossetin Autonomous Province of Georgia. The two Ossetin territories adjoin each other and it would have been logical to amalgamate them into a single Autonomous Republic. Representatives of the two Ossetias went to Moscow in October 1925 to discuss the unification of their people with the Soviet central Government and personally with Stalin whose own mother is of Ossetin origin. This discussion which is briefly referred to in the seventh volume of Stalin's complete works, was inconclusive. The unification of the Ossetins would have been possible only at the expense of Georgia and the Kremlin was apparently not prepared to harm the interests of one of the constituent republics of the U.S.S.R. for the sake of a minor nationality. Ca. 181 [62] 642 S.U. 563 631

Czarist and Bolshevik authorities agree in their appraisal of the comparatively peaceful and placid Ossetins, no less than in their judgment on the turbulent Chechens. Of course, both régimes had encountered difficulties among the Ossetins, too, but never on the same scale as in the case of other Caucasus mountain peoples. Ca. 181

Czarist Russia started the conquest of the Ossetins in the period of Catherine II and skilfully exploited the class differences among them as well as their hostility toward their western neighbours – the Kabardinians. Many Ossetins considered the establishment of Russian rule as a safeguard against the danger of attacks by more warlike mountain peoples. Ossetin folk-songs of the early epoch of Russian conquest reflect a pro-Russian spirit and state unequivocally that living under Russian rule was identical to living in peace. Ca. 175 177

The Ossetins appreciated that Russian occupation and protection enabled them to settle in the plain from which they had been driven by the Kabardinians. Part of that re-settlement had already started in the second half of the eighteenth century. The major part of the re-settlement action was, however, carried out much later, between the twenties and the forties of the nineteenth century.

The Ossetins were of use to Russia not only as settlers, but also as soldiers. As early as the last years of the eighteenth century a number of Ossetin officers distinguished themselves in Prince Potemkin's army in

Ca. 175 177 actions against the Turks. An Ossetin Major-General, K. Zankisov, fought in Poland against the insurgents of 1863–4 and he was by no means the only Ossetin Major-General of that epoch. Furthermore, an 'Ossetin Division' became famous in the course of the Russo-Turkish War in 1877–8, when General Skobelev described its 'chivalrous gallantry' as being 'above any praise'.[12]

Ca. 177 538 Russian cultural work among the Ossetins started much earlier than among other mountain peoples. The first book to appear in the Ossetin language was printed in Moscow in 1798; its object was to serve as a kind of introduction to the study of the Bible. A long period of fruitful association with the Russians and the general peaceful approach of the Ossetins towards Russian military and political rule made them more open to the acceptance of Russian preponderance. The Ossetins were, as a matter of fact, the only people of the Northern Caucasus to produce a great writer in the person of Kosta Khetagurov (1859-1906) who was half Russianized himself and wrote in both the Ossetin and Russian languages. The Soviet régime greatly popularized Khetagurov as a symbol of Russian-Ossetin synthesis, which he undoubtedly was. He had a complete Russian education, had studied at St. Petersburg and was strongly influenced by such progressive Russian writers as Herzen and Chernishevsky, which makes him particularly acceptable from the Soviet point of view.

Ca. 423 668 474 641 Until the Ossetins gave proof of their loyalty to Russia during the war the Soviet régime had had to overcome Ossetin resistance to both the establishment of collective farms and the suppression of tribal customs. During the period of the collectivization Ossetin peasants waged a sort of guerilla warfare against 'socialist property' and while outwardly accepting collectivization, tried to transform the Kolkhoz into an instrument of their respective clans. Ossetin chairmen of collective farms and officials of local Soviets seem to have acted on the principle 'I decide who is a kulak and an enemy of the State and who is not'. Thus, at least during its initial stage, collectivization in Ossetia became a downright farce. Persons belonging to a rival clan were rendered innocuous by being denounced as kulaks; real kulaks, on the other hand, were promoted to the rank of respectable Soviet citizens if they happened to belong to the clan dominating the local village council or the collective farm concerned.[13]

Ca. [725] 631 162 S.U. 563 634 All such 'incidents' were forgotten when the Ossetins redeemed their reputation by their brilliant war record. In the fighting which resulted in the dislodgement of the Germans from the approaches to the Caucasus, Ossetin partisans operating from behind the enemy lines greatly assisted the Red Army.[14] As a mark of appreciation for their loyalty, the Soviet Government allowed the Ossetins to increase substantially the territory of their national republic. A decree of April 8th, 1944, stipulated

21: Kolarz J-4 (no date) 1952 R1 Soviet Union R1.
[Osset] Caucasia RH1
[Kabardin]

that three districts were to be added to the Northern Ossetin A.S.S.R. Ca.
in their entirety as well as parts of three other districts. The major por- 631
tion of this new Ossetin territory was sliced off the Stavropol Territory, 162
but a section of it came from Ingushetia, which had occupied the western S.U.
border area of the Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R. In this way the Northern 563
Ossetin A.S.S.R. grew from 2,390 square miles before the war to 3,250 634
square miles. This territorial change altered the ethnographic character Ca.
of the Republic, for together with its new territories Ossetia received a [131]
fairly large number of Russians who mostly lived in the two new 'Ossetin' towns, Mozdok and Malgobek. Russian communists thus obtained a greater say in the running of the Northern Ossetin A.S.S.R. at the expense of their Ossetin comrades. In the small Northern Ossetin Republic of the inter-war period (an Autonomous Province until 1936) the Ossetins had formed 84 per cent of the entire population against 13·4 per cent Russians and Ukrainians. In 'Greater Ossetia' however, the percentage of the Ossetins may have dropped to about 60 per cent while the Slav share may have increased accordingly.

Ca.
In addition to the territorial expansion of Ossetia the Soviet Govern- 103
ment made still another 'concession' to the Ossetins. The capital of the 633
republic, Vladikavkaz, was allowed to assume the Ossetin name of Dzaudzhikau – a worthless gesture since Russian predominance in the town was not affected by the change of its name. Dzaudzhikau remained that which was implied in its former name of Vladikavkaz, meaning 'Ruler of the Caucasus'. It continues to be one of the centres from which Russian administration exercises its control over the mountaineers.

RE-EDUCATION OF THE KABARDINIANS

The Chechens and the Ossetins represent the two extremes in the attitude Ca.
of the local Caucasus peoples towards the Russians – the most irrecon- 609
cilable resistance in the case of the Chechens, and the most far-reaching 687
appeasement in the case of the Ossetins. The Kabardinians, forming part of the once powerful Circassian group which had been broken up by Russian colonization and conquest, stand between these extremes. In the Second World War their attitude was not beyond reproach. The Kabardinians had their deserters and traitors, but the Soviet Government did not consider they were bad enough to justify the abolition of their Autonomous Republic.

Ca.
During the important administrative reorganization which took place [631]
in the Caucasus towards the end of the Second World War, the Kabar- [131]
dinian A.S.S.R. was diminished by only 300 square miles, which were S.U.
incorporated into Georgia. This, however, was not meant to be a punish- 563
ment for the Kabardinians, but was directed against the Balkars who 634
had inhabited the area in question. The small administrative reform 687

*[Cf. category 116, pp. 185 ff., R1 Sov. Union — Analyst]

ment on 'serious shortcomings and mistakes' committed in Kabarda in 971
the field of national policy. It stressed that conditions in Kabardinian 191
education were in conflict with the constitution of the A.S.S.R., which stipulated the right of the Kabardinian people to schools in their own language.

Although the Kabardinians are by far more numerous and advanced 875
than the peoples of the Soviet Far North, they suffer from the same acute shortage of national teaching-personnel which has been fatal to the national culture of many a minor Soviet nationality. Thus in 1948, the Kabardinian teachers' training college at Nalchik had but fifty-six Kabardinians out of a total of 559 students.[27]

It is to be expected that the survival of a truly Kabardinian culture 167
and Kabardinian language will become even more remote with the 162
increasing pressure of Slav colonization. Between 1926 and 1935 alone the number of Russians and Ukrainians in the Kabardinian A.S.S.R. more than doubled; it increased from about 37,000 to 93,000. This increase was partly due to immigration, partly to the inclusion in Kabarda of a number of Cossack villages in 1932. After the war the numerical relation between 'natives' and colonists changed to the detriment of the former, owing to the forcible departure of the Balkars.[1] Moreover more Russian colonists came into the country to staff new factories springing up around Nalchik.

[1] [Cf. category 631, p. 193 - - Analyst]

THE CIRCASSIANS – A RESERVE OF SOVIET MIDDLE EAST POLICY

For the benefit of the remnants of the Circassian people,[2] the Soviet 631
Government set up two Autonomous Provinces in the western part of 162
the North Caucasus area; the Cherkess Province in the Caucasus foothills and the Adyge Province in the Kuban plain.

Surrounded as they are on all sides by Russian territories these two national units have little chance of long-term survival. This applies in
particular to the Adyge Province, whose capital – Maikop – used to be [361]
the third largest Russian oil centre after Baku and Grozny, before the development of the 'second Baku' between the Volga and the Urals.

Originally, Maikop was not included in the Adyge Province, which had a small Adyge majority in its initial stage (55·7 per cent various branches of Adyge, 42·7 per cent Russians and Ukrainians, and the rest made up of other Europeans and Armenians). The size of the Province was increased, however, before the war and the Adyge thus found
themselves in the position of a minority. In 1930 the Adyge Province [641]
won doubtful 'fame' owing to its extraordinarily high percentage of disfranchized people. This was due to the arbitrary action of the local Soviet authorities, who had indiscriminately interpreted the terms of 'kulak', 'capitalist' and 'reactionary' with the result that 12 per cent of the entire adult population of the Province were deprived of their civic Rights. — [2] [Cf. cat. 116, p. 182, R1 Sov. Union - Analyst]

21; Kolarz J-4 (no date) 1952 R1 Soviet Union R1
[Cherkess] Caucasia RH1
Daghestan RH8

ooo entire adult population of the Province were deprived of their civic rights.

Ca. 162 The Circassian (Cherkess) Autonomous Province is inhabited by three small Northern Caucasus peoples – the Cherkess, the Nogai Tartars and the Abazintsy, apart from Slav colonists. In 1933 the three indigenous peoples had a narrow aggregate majority over the Russians and Ukrainians.

Ca. 167 S.U. 563 648 Although the Circassians, as a people, have no political future in Soviet Russia itself, they may still be of service to the Soviet diplomacy. There are Circassians living in Turkey, Palestine, Syria and Transjordan. They are all descendants of the very Circassians whom the Czarist authorities forced to leave Russia in the sixties of the nineteenth century. In Turkey the Circassians have largely become one with the Turkish people, but in the Arab countries they still form distinct communities. In Palestine they have kept to their own customs and language, and do not inter-marry with the Arabs. The Syrian Arabs dislike the Circassians, of whom both Turks and French had made use against the indigenous population of the country. In Transjordan, too, the Circassian minority has preserved its individuality.[18]

S.U. [208] The survival of Circassian national sentiments in Syria, Palestine and Transjordan may tempt the Soviet Union to create a 'Circassian problem'. Soviet propaganda may try at a given moment to arouse interest for the 'old country' among the Circassians in the Arab world. It should not be too difficult for Russia to spread among the Middle Eastern Circassians the story of the rebirth of the Circassian people in the U.S.S.R., and of the existence of 'Circassian States' therein. Having done this preparatory work Russia may either encourage Circassian re-immigration into the Caucasus or she may use the Circassian on the spot as one of several trump cards Russian imperialism holds in reserve in the Middle East.

RUSSIA'S MOST POLYGLOT COLONY: DAGHESTAN

S.U. 634 563 [103] Da. 103 Daghestan represents the most difficult problem which the Soviet nationalities policy has to face, not only in the Caucasus, but in the Soviet Union as a whole. The very name of the Daghestan A.S.S.R. indicates that the country occupies a special position in the U.S.S.R. It is the only Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic which does not bear the name of a people but of a territory.

Da 563 131 000 Daghestan is one of the most polyglot countries of the world. Ethnologists record that its roughly 1,000,000 inhabitants are split up into thirty-two nationalities, in a territory of only 14,600 square miles.* The

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* In its original form Daghestan covered 19,800 square miles. In 1938 the Soviet Government separated from Daghestan parts of its lowlands with their predominant Ukrainian-Russian population, and its territory was thus reduced to about 13,000 square miles. After the war, Daghestan 'inherited' from Chechenia 1,600 square miles.

21: Kolarz J-4 (no date) 1952 R1 Soviet Union R1
Kurd MA11
Caucasia RH1

evaluation of the Kurdish factor. From the cultural point of view the S.U
Kurds were still an unwritten sheet of paper. Soviet Russia, so the com- 563
munist strategists may have argued, thus stood the chance of exercising 648
a paramount influence on the development and the character of a future
Kurdish culture, if she only tried.

The raw material for such a Soviet experiment was the small Kurdish K
minority in Transcaucasia. The exact number of the Kurds in Soviet [161]
Russia is as difficult to ascertain as their number in any other country. Ca.
Officially Russia had only 54,700 Kurds in 1926 and 45,800 in 1939, but 563
unofficial pre-war data recorded as many as 80,000, of whom 40,000 were [162]
in Azerbaidzhan, 23,000 in Armenia and the rest in Georgia and Turkmenistan. Only in Armenia and Azerbaidzhan were the Kurds a political problem.

For a long time neither Azerbaidzhani nor Armenian communists seemed to have grasped the importance of the Kurds within the framework of a far-sighted Soviet policy in the Middle East.[1] They either neglected the Kurdish minorities living in their respective republics or even tried to deprive them of their national character.

The Armenian communists disliked the Kurds in view of the role which the latter had played in the Armenian massacres, and thus showed not the slightest interest in their well-being and their mobilization for the Soviet State. Kurds in Armenia were not entrusted with political and social work, no skilled workers were recruited from among them and Kurdish peasants were not even organized into collective farms.[54] In 1936, the Soviet central Government strongly reprimanded the Armenian communists for letting national animosities interfere with their Kurdish policy.

All the mistakes which local Transcaucasian authorities committed in S.U.
handling the Kurdish question in the inter-war period proved to be 563
unimportant at a moment when Russia was able to use the Kurdish 725
issue on a big scale. Her success in handling the problem was then indisputable. Colonel W. G. Elphinston, who was in charge of Kurdish affairs as a British Middle East Intelligence Officer, said that the effects of propaganda in the Kurdish language originating in the Kurdish community in the U.S.S.R. made themselves felt as far away as Syria, and communist pamphlets in Kurdish penetrated as far as Cairo.[55]

The Kurdish group outside the U.S.S.R. most directly affected by S.U.
Russian policy and propaganda were the Persian Kurds whose country 563
was occupied by the Red Army between 1941 and 1946. The Soviet 648
occupation authorities did not spread communist ideas among the K
Kurds; they did not propagate collectivization and nationalization. All 648 642
they aimed at was to make the Kurds respectful to Soviet Russia, the Russian Army and Stalin. The Kurdish Republic set up with Russian help in 1946 under Quazi Mohammed as Prime Minister was a national

[1] [Cf. cat. 116, pp. 250-251, R1 Sov. Union --Analyst]

Caucasia RH1

su

steppe, extending as far as the Kuban' River; north of that stream it 137
follows the fertile black-earth steppe, which continues to the lower Don. c
137
In the northeast, however, the decrease in precipitation is evidenced by a gradual change to the dry wormwood steppe, with salt flats, shifting sands, and bitter-salt lakes, forerunners of the Caspian semi-desert in the east. su

The population of the Lower Don and Northern Caucasus is more 162
than 9 millions, giving an average density of 65 per square mile. The c
greatest concentration of the population is north of the Kuban'-Terek 162
line, in the steppes, where Russians and Ukrainians predominate. These two ethnic groups came to this region from the north in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and constitute at present nine tenths of the total population. The Russians settled mainly in the eastern steppes, the Ukrainians along the Kuban' River. South of the Kuban'-Terek line live the indigenous mountain peoples of the Greater Caucasus; the Adyge (Cherkess or Circassians), Kabardinians, Ossetians, Avars, Laks, and others. The Slavic groups live in large administrative divisions, such as Rostov and Groznyy oblasts, Krasnodar and Stavropol' krays, while the many mountain peoples are organized in autonomous units, varying in importance and size, on the northern slope of the Greater Caucasus. su

Four ethnic groups of the Northern Caucasus lost their national 728
identity and were resettled in other parts of the USSR following their c
alleged collaboration with the Germans during the Second World War. 728
The autonomous oblast of the Karachay was dissolved in 1943, and part of its territory was given to Stavropol' Kray, while the southern portion, including the capital, Mikoyan-Shakhar (now Klukhori), was ceded to the Georgian SSR. The Balkar nationality, which constituted 16 percent of the population of the Kabardino-Balkar Autonomous SSR, was dissolved in 1943, and a section of its territory, in the southwest of the republic, was transferred to the Georgian SSR. The republic became the Kabardinian Autonomous SSR. The Chechen-Ingush Autonomous SSR was also dissolved in 1943 because of the alleged fifth-column activities of its two main ethnic groups, the Chechen and the Ingush. The greater portion of the territory became part of the newly created Groznyy Oblast and the adjacent North Ossetian Autonomous SSR (west), Georgian SSR (south), and Dagestan Autonomous SSR (east) each received strips of land along the frontiers.

The Kuban' steppes are among the chief grain-producing regions of 000

23: Shabad N-4 (no date) 1951 Rl Soviet Union Rl

Caucasian RH1

SU 135 316 C 135 316 in a southwestern suburb of Krasnyy Sulin. The former plays an important role in the mechanization of the coal-mining operations. Before the Second World War, more than 10 percent of the Donbas coal was mined within Rostov Oblast.

SU 438* C 438 On the basis of the coal resources, heavy industry is operating metallurgical plants at Taganrog and Krasnyy Sulin. Rostov is the home of *Rossel'mash*, the largest agricultural machinery plant of the USSR. Agricultural implements are also manufactured at Morozovsk. Other centers engaged in the production of machinery and metal products are Taganrog, Novocherkassk, Glubokiy, and Likhovskoy (at Likhaya station).

SU 241 C 241 In the northern grain-growing district, wheat and sunflower are the dominant crops. Toward the southeast, barley and mustard become important; further on, toward the Caspian Lowland, the emphasis shifts to stock raising. Horses and meat cattle are gradually replaced by sheep in the drier areas. Cotton is grown to some extent in the south and the southeast. Several Cossack villages along the Don River, notably Tsimlyanskaya and Razdorskaya, have extensive vineyards. In a wide zone through the urban and heavily industrialized section of Taganrog-Rostov-Shakhty, truck gardening and the raising of dairy cattle are the principal agricultural activities. The principal agricultural centers are Millerovo and Chertkovo in the north and Sal'sk (with near-by Gigant state farm, one of the largest grain farms of the USSR) in the southeast. These and other towns throughout the oblast mill flour, extract sunflower oil, and process tobacco. The fish catch of the Don delta and adjacent Taganrog Gulf is processed at Azov, a small port southwest of Rostov.

SU 162 631 C 162 631 Rostov Oblast is settled by Russians and a Ukrainian minority. Prior to the Second World War some Kalmyk elements were organized into a Kalmyk national rayon, northwest of Zimovniki. In 1944, following the abrogation of the Kalmyk Autonomous SSR, the rayon was also abrogated, and presumably the population was resettled elsewhere. In this connection, Rostov Oblast also acquired the westernmost section of the former Kalmyk Autonomous SSR.

S 438* 361 C 438 361 Rostov lies on the elevated, right bank of the Don River at the head of the delta. Thanks to its favorable location at the junction of trade routes between the Black Sea, the Volga, the Ukraine, the European Center, and the Northern Caucasus, it developed early into an important commercial center and transportation hub. With the construction of the

SU 133r C 133 The entire Kray* with the exception of the mountains in the south and the dry steppes in the east, is covered with black earth of the highest grade. The soil conditions and the warm, humid summer climate combine to make the Kuban' region one of the most fertile agricultural regions of the USSR, able to provide a large number of products. In the southwest, along the Black Sea littoral, the subtropical, winterless climate favors the growth of citrus fruits, tea, and similar warm-weather crops. The mountainous portion of the region also presents factors favorable to the development of the economy. The left affluents of the Kuban', the Belaya, the Laba, and the Urup rivers, as well as the upper course of the Kuban' itself are potential sources of hydroelectric power. A rich petroleum-bearing area extends from the Taman' peninsula to the Belaya River along the northern foothills of the Greater Caucasus. Along the Black Sea, southeast of Novorossiysk, extensive marl deposits furnish an important basis for the cement industry. The region also includes the forested slopes of the Caucasus that are covered with oak and chestnut, two valuable types of wood. The Sea of Azov, finally, is rich in fish along the shallow northwest coast of Krasnodar Kray.

SU 162 C 162 The population of the region is predominantly Russian. It includes also large numbers of Ukrainians and Adyge (Cherkess or Circassians), the latter being organized into an autonomous oblast. The Cossacks are concentrated in large villages along the Kuban' River.

SU 496 C 496 The Russian settlement and consequent economic development received their most vigorous impetus from the construction of the Rostov-Baku railroad in the 1870's. During the twenty-five years following the SU 241 C 241 completion of the line the population of the Kuban' district increased twice, and the area under cultivation fivefold. Mechanization was introduced early by the well-to-do peasants, who owned most of the land prior to collectivization. After the adoption of rationalized agriculture, spring wheat and sunflowers were assigned to the dry northern steppes, where the black-earth and chestnut soils suffer from drought in summer and are covered only by a thin snow cover in the winter months. The richest agricultural area lies along the Kuban' River. There, among vast expanses under winter wheat, barley, and corn, large areas are producing garden produce, melons and pumpkins, and fodder crops. The principal old industrial crops are sunflower and tobacco; during recent years cotton, *kenaf*, soy beans, castor beans, and essential-oil-bearing plants were introduced. Rice has been acclimatized in the swampy lowlands bordering on the Kuban', between Krasnodar and the delta. Livestock raising is more intensive here than it is along the Don and in the

*[Krasnodar Kray--Analyst]

23: Shabad N-4 (no date) 1951 R1 Soviet Union R1

Adige RH4
Caucasia RH1

SU 438*
A 438

Maykop on the Belaya River, at the north foot of the Caucasus, is the center of the oil field of Neftegorsk and Apsheronsk, more than 30 miles southwest. The city has a small-scale metallurgical industry and produces machine tools, agricultural and lumbering machinery, furniture, tobacco, canned goods, and meat.

Stavropol' Kray

Capital, Stavropol'; area, 29,600, population, 1,500,000

SU 133*
C 133

Stavropol' Kray reaches to the crest of the Greater Caucasus only in its extreme southwestern portion along the upper Urup, a left affluent of the Kuban'. The basic portion of the region lies in the northern foothills of the Caucasus, the so-called Stavropol' upland, and in the dry steppes to the northeast. The watershed between the Caspian and the Black Sea basins passes roughly along the Stavropol' meridian, near the western border of the kray. Due to this circumstance, only a narrow strip of territory along the western boundary receives the benefit of the humid westerly winds blowing from the Black Sea. The rest of the area, east of the Stavropol' upland, is characterized by a dry climate. The yearly precipitation decreases from 16 inches in the west to 8 inches in the east; insolation and summer heat are very pronounced. Consequently, water courses are poorly developed, and trees are entirely absent. In the western and central portions fertile black-earth and chestnut soils predominate; only in the extreme east does the region have a semi-desert character.

SU 162 631
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The population of the region is predominantly Russian, with a strong Ukrainian admixture. In the southwest lives another section of the Cherkess, or Circassian, ethnic group, which is organized into the Cherkess Autonomous Oblast. This region, now known as Stavropol' Kray, was first organized within its present approximate limits in 1924, when it was called North Caucasus Kray. In 1937 it was renamed Ordzhonikidze Kray; it received its present designation in 1943. Prior to the Second World War, it also included the Karachay Autonomous Oblast, a division located in the southwest on the slopes of the Greater Caucasus. This autonomous unit, with an area of 3,800 square miles and a population of 150,000, had been constituted in 1926, when it was separated from the original Karachay-Cherkess Autonomous Oblast (formed in 1922). The Karachay, a Turkic people who constituted about one half of the population of the autonomous unit, were among those accused of collaboration with the Germans during the Second World War. In 1943 the nationality was abrogated, the people were dis-

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in the various sections; generally it is less than 12 to 14 inches a year, /132
necessitating irrigation methods in the low-lying Aras valley. SU

Vegetation types throughout Transcaucasia vary in accordance with /137
the predominant climate. Along the Black Sea coast the high tempera- C
tures and humidity lead to the development of a very luxurious and dense /137
vegetation, forming nearly inaccessible jungles in some sections. The trees, which are largely of Western and Central European origin, reach an exceptionally large size. In spite of the vegetation cover, there is much erosion in this area and the streams are very muddy. Among the most common garden plants are magnolia, cactus, eucalyptus, tangerine, orange, lemon, olive, tea, bamboo, and assorted palms. The dry steppe vegetation of eastern Transcaucasia, with its salt flats and a meager plant cover (consisting chiefly of wormwood, saltwort, and thorny bushes), is in sharp contrast to the small subtropical zone in the Lenkoran' lowland, where the very hard and dense ironwood is most important. The ranges and gorges in the Armenian plateau are covered with deciduous trees; the steppes on the plateau have a rather rich grass cover. In addition to animals commonly found in the Greater Caucasus, the fauna of Transcaucasia includes Mediterranean and Iranian species such as the porcupine and the dzheyran-antelope, and in the steppes, numerous rodents. In the Talysh range leopards and occasionally hyenas and tigers are encountered. Along the Lenkoran' littoral there are many aquatic birds for which a reserve has been created at Kizyl-
Agach. SU

The population of Transcaucasia belongs to a large number of ethnic /162
groups. The Georgian group includes the Georgians proper, and many C
smaller related nationalities, such as Svans, Khevsurs, Pshaves, Imere- /162
tians and Adzhars; the Iranian group comprises the Ossetians, the Kurds, and the Talysh people, and the Abkhaz form a branch of the Caucasian group. The Georgians and the Armenians are the most numerous. Eastern Transcaucasia is settled by the Azerbaijan people of the Turkic group, who migrated to this area from the northeast from beyond the Caspian Sea.

The total population of Transcaucasia (about 8,100,000 people) is distributed quite irregularly, due to relief and climatic factors. Most sparsely settled are the Greater and the Lesser Caucasus ranges and the dry steppes in the eastern sections, while the Black Sea littoral of the Georgian SSR and the Rion valley show the greatest population density.